



## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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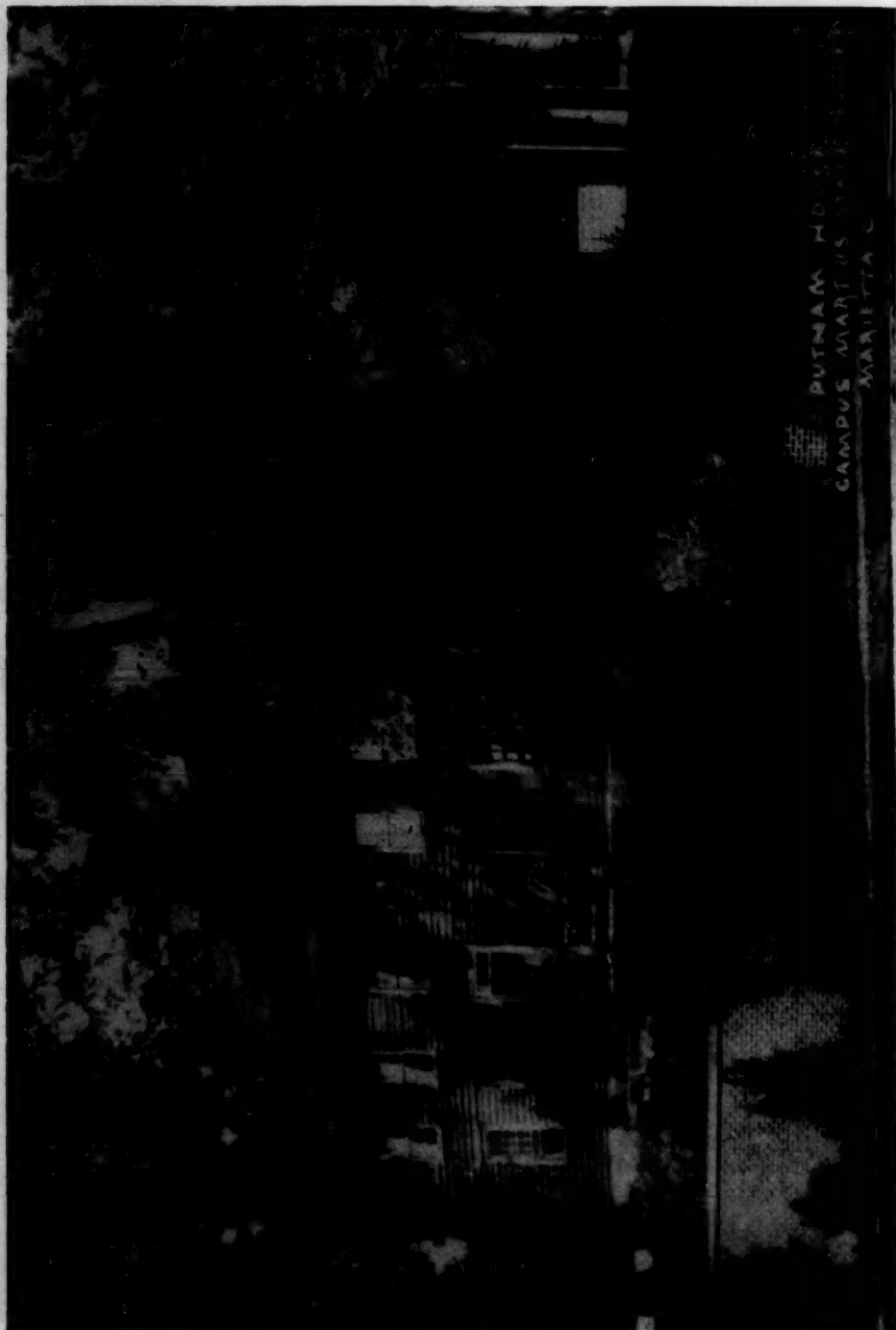
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PUTNAM HOUSE, MARIETTA, OHIO

(story on page 545)

## The President General's Message



NOW that Congress is over and the National Officers have given an account of their stewardship, and the State Regents and National Chairmen have made their excellent reports of work well done—we face the challenge of another year.

The framework of the year ahead is set according to National Committees and by our Resolutions, but what we do with it is ours to determine.

The year ahead can be very dull and prosaic, or it can be stimulating, exciting, and full of creative activities that will keep us thinking, working, experimenting in the interest of our great National Society.

Our Society needs this alive type of service and if we give it we will be richly rewarded. Through real service we will experience the joy and durable satisfaction of achievement.

True service comes, not from wishful thinking, but the thoughts, the dreams, the work of each of us.

Let us accept the challenge of the new year ahead and see what we can create and what we can accomplish for our beloved Society. America's history is full of creative unselfish service, as is the history of the National Society. Creative unselfish service is the thing that makes a nation or an organization great, and in giving such service we will find great personal satisfaction. The year is ours—to use, let us use it well.

*Allene W. Graves*

*President General, N.S.D.A.R.*

# St. Peter's Episcopal Church

NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

*"The First Church of the First First-Lady"*



*The Church as it Appears Today*

Construction on historic Saint Peter's Church was started in 1701 and completed in 1703. Here Martha Washington attended church during her childhood and youth, and here she was married to George Washington on January 6, 1759. Her father, Colonel John Dandridge, and her first husband, Colonel Daniel Parke Custis, were among the early Vestrymen of the Parish and Wardens of the Church.

The Saint Peter's Church Restoration Association (interdenominational) is now in the process of restoring the church, and up until the present time has completed approximately one-third of the restoration work.

During the Virginia Jamestown Festival of 1957, which will portray important historic events in Virginia, between 1607 and 1782, Saint Peter's Church has been designated as the principal place of historic interest in New Kent County. The Church will be open to visitors daily from April 22nd through November 30, from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. The State Commission for the Festival has designated Sunday, June 2, 1957, as "Martha Washington Day" throughout the State of Virginia, in commemoration of the date of her birth, at "Chestnut Grove" in New Kent County, on June 2, 1731. There will be worship services at Saint Peter's Church on Sunday, June 2, 1957, at 3:30 P.M., at which time there will be a commemoration of Martha Washington's birthday. Seating for 1200 will be available.

Illustrated pamphlets containing a brief history of Saint Peter's Church, a detailed report on the famous Washington-Custis marriage, and a comprehensive road map of highways leading to the Church will be mailed upon request. These pamphlets provide interesting material for a Chapter program.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH RESTORATION ASSOCIATION

(Member National Trust For Historic Preservation)

P. O. TUNSTALL

NEW KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Saint Peter's Church is located 22 miles east of Richmond and 33 miles west of Williamsburg, just off the Richmond-West Point Highway, Virginia Route 33.

## Historic Fort Snelling

HIGH on the point of the bluffs marking the junction of the Minnesota with the Mississippi rivers, on the outskirts of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, stands historic Fort Snelling, the military post which for more than a century has acted as a guardian of the Upper Midwest. Begun in 1819, primarily for the control of the warlike Sioux and Chippewa Indians and the restless fur traders, this fort for more than a quarter of a century was the northernmost outpost for the military occupation of the Northwest. Even today the air force stationed at Fort Snelling and the adjacent Wold-Chamberlain Air Field continues to furnish protection to the people of Minnesota and the Northwest.

From a relatively early date the mouth of the St. Peters or Minnesota River had been recognized as a strategic location by the fur traders, and a number of them successively operated at and about that point. As early as 1805, for example, Jean Baptiste Faribault was trading at that place. From 1834 on the Minnesota headquarters of the American Fur Company were there.

The Treaty of 1783, closing the American Revolution, recognized the United States as an independent nation with its western boundary at the Mississippi River. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803, in adding Minnesota west to the new nation, brought to the front the control of the British and French Canadian traders operating in the Northwest. To meet that problem, albeit inadequately, Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike of the United States army with the imposing force of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 17 privates left St. Louis on August 9, 1805, by keelboat, en route for the upper Mississippi. His instructions called for conciliatory interviews with the Indians, the obtaining of permission from the Sioux for the erection of military posts and government trading stations at the mouth of the Minnesota and other critical points, and the making of careful topographical observations.

On September 21, 1805, the expedition reached the mouth of the Minnesota River, and two days later a formal treaty of cession with the Indians of the region was signed there on the island still called "Pike's Island." By Article 1, the Sioux granted to the United States for the purpose of establishing military posts, two pieces of land, one at the mouth of the St. Croix River, with which we are not concerned, and the second at the mouth of the Minnesota River. This latter tract of land, roughly nine miles square, extended nine miles up that river and a similar distance up the Mississippi, to include the Falls of St. Anthony.

Article 2 of the treaty was intended to cover the matter of compensation, but no one at the council was sufficiently troubled over that detail to raise the point, and the amount was left blank. Eventually, in 1808, the United States Senate when ratifying the agreement inserted the figure of \$2,000, payable in goods. Perhaps the sixty gallons of whiskey distributed, and the \$200 worth of presents sweetened the original bargain. The amount was actually paid to the Indians in 1819.

No steps were taken to make use of the purchase until after the War of 1812. This struggle, however, demonstrated conclusively the necessity for a strong military post in the Minnesota country, and consequently, late in August, 1819, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Leavenworth with a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, subsequently strengthened by the arrival of recruits to about 200 men, established a cantonment of log huts on the south bank of the Minnesota River across from the present fort. A winter of dire struggle against cold and scurvy followed, and some forty men perished. The names of 26 of these soldiers are preserved on a D.A.R. tablet mounted on the Round Tower. Early the following spring the colonel put his troops under canvas on the north bank of the Minnesota River at the Coldwater Spring about three fourths of a mile north of the present fort,

and named the encampment Camp Cold-water.

In the summer of 1820 Leavenworth was superseded by Colonel Josiah Snelling, and on September 10, 1820, the cornerstone of the permanent stone fort was laid. A saw-mill was built in 1821 on the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony in the present mill district of Minneapolis, and crews were sent into the woods along the Rum River some thirty miles above the post to get out logs. Timber barracks were first erected, but by about 1830 the fort had been completed in stone, the work all being done by soldier labor at the rate of fifteen cents per day, in addition to the regular army pay of \$5.00 per month. The post crowned the bluffs like a medieval castle at the extreme point between the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, a hundred feet above the water, with a ten-foot stone wall marking the limit of the soldier's world.



Photo by Minnesota Historical Society  
Fort Snelling c.1870

At first called Fort St. Anthony, the fort was formally re-named Fort Snelling on January 1, 1825, in recognition of the fine work which Colonel Snelling had accomplished. The fort was roughly diamond shaped, some 850 feet long from the outer edge of the watch tower on the point to the outside of the Round Tower on the prairie end, and some 525 feet from extreme to extreme of the two river bastions. Within this confined space from two to three hundred soldiers in some six companies were couped up during the eighteen twenties. The number, however, gradually dwindled to from eighty to a hundred during later years as the Indian and fur trader control problem diminished. One facetious visitor suggested that the strong stone wall was rather to keep the garrison in than to keep an enemy out.

Built into the wall and the bluff on the Minnesota River side, protecting the boat landing and the road up to the fort, was a three-story hexagonal tower, having the two lower levels slotted for musketry and the top story fitted with cannon ports. This old tower still stands in much its original condition. A pentagonal bastion guarded the Mississippi side of the post, and from an oval tower on the point of the bluffs sentinels kept watch over the traffic coming to the junction of the two rivers. At the prairie angle of the diamond stood—and still stands—the famous Round Tower, a two-story stone structure, slotted on both levels for riflemen.

Up from the Minnesota River, past the Commissary warehouse built into the wall and bluff near the Hexagonal Tower, the steep road led to the main gateway, between that and the Round Tower. To facilitate the handling of supplies, a postern door or gate was constructed in the basement of this warehouse, and numerous were the complaints of Indian Agent Major Lawrence Taliaferro over the illicit business in liquor done with Indians through the opening. As one entered the gate, he found the guardhouse on his left, and the hospital to the right along the wall. Lining the parade ground on both sides, in such a manner as to give the effect of a diamond within a diamond, stood the barracks, officers' quarters and offices, with the commandant's residence overlooking the point of the bluff, and facing the parade ground. Between the commandant's house and the Pentagonal Tower on the Mississippi River side extended a single block of one-story barracks, designed for two companies, with an orderly room and three squad rooms for each on the main floor and a mess room and kitchen for each in the basement. Until the early thirties heating was by wood-stoked fireplaces, stoves finally being substituted for them. Lighting was by candles. Between the Pentagonal Tower and the Round Tower stood a block of barracks for one company, the arrangement, except for the placing of the mess rooms and kitchens on the main floor, being about the same. Just inside the Round Tower stood the magazine, with pump in front of it, and close beside was a small chapel.

Offices and officers' quarters, somewhat similar in general exterior design to the

barracks, completed the inner diamond on the Minnesota River side. In the officers' block were six double or twelve single sets of quarters. Each single set consisted of one front room, 16 by 14 feet, and one back room, 8 by 15½ feet, with a kitchen for each set in the basement. The double sets were slightly more commodious, but all were low, gloomy, and more or less damp. One row of the old officers' quarters, considerably remodeled, still stands and is in use today for residence purposes by persons working under the Veterans Administration. About a quarter of a mile up the Minnesota River from the fort proper stood the stone and log buildings of the St. Peters Indian Agency.

Colonel Leavenworth had begun active farming operations early in the spring of 1820, and by mid-summer of that year ninety acres were under cultivation in cereal grains, Indian corn, potatoes and vegetables. By 1823 sufficient wheat was being raised to require the erection of a grist mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, but the bread made from the flour that year was so black and bitter that a minor mutiny occurred among the troops because of it. That year two hundred and ten acres were under cultivation, and farming operations were carried on steadily during most of the period prior to the Civil War. A visitor in 1852, indeed, observed that a large number of the rank and file, instead of engaging in military duties, were getting their exercise in the corn and vegetable fields. A report in 1827 showed that seven soldiers were acting as teamsters, five as carpenters, two were quarrying stone, two men and a sergeant were up at the mills at St. Anthony Falls, and eight more were procuring forage. Departmental inspecting officers repeatedly complained that the troops were far more familiar with hard labor than with military drill. Until the middle twenties, when steamboat arrivals began to be somewhat frequent, soldiers carried the monthly mail to and from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi some two hundred miles to the south. They went by canoe in summer and on foot in winter.

Hemmed in by high stone walls within an area not much larger than a modern football field, and separated from civilization by some two hundred miles of wilderness, the life of the soldiers was indeed

a dreary round of hard labor and monotonous food. The day began at dawn with reveille, first roll call, policing of quarters, and fatigue. Breakfast came at 9 A.M., after a second roll call, to be followed by general fatigue duty, including the sweeping of the parade ground, the assignment of details for wood cutting, haying, operation of the saw and grist mills, and drill. Securing the necessary supply of wood for the garrison in particular became a real problem, for timber was scarce on the reservation, and wood parties often had to go several miles for this fuel. Army regulations allowed one cord of wood per month for colonels and field officers from May to November, and three cords for the winter months, while lesser commissioned officers were entitled to one and a half cords for winter. Non-commissioned officers and privates, six to a room, could only have a half cord in summer and one cord for the icy months. One inspecting officer bitterly criticized this regulation when applied to far northern posts as utterly inadequate, and a recent visit by the present writer to the old officers' quarters (remodeled) would certainly support the complaint.

At 3 P.M. came a third roll call and dinner, and then, thirty minutes before sunset, assembly, company inspection, parade, and retreat. Tattoo and lights out came at 8 P.M. in summer, and one hour later in winter. The standard army ration of the period called for 1¼ pounds of fresh beef or ¾ pound of pork either salted or pickled, 18 ounces of bread or flour, and 1 gill of whiskey or brandy, per man. Not until 1832 was coffee substituted for whiskey. For every hundred rations, 2 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 pounds of soap, and 1½ pounds of candles were to be issued. Beans or peas, while not listed under the regulations just mentioned, evidently were used regularly, from the quantities reported in commissary supplies purchased. Bread and soup were regarded as the principal items in a soldier's diet, and meat as a rule was to be boiled with a view to the soup, although it might sometimes be roasted or baked, but never fried. Vegetables, locally grown, were expected to be added to the soup. Fresh bread must never be used without toasting; stale bread was more nutritious. The vinegar was essential for it helped to guard

against scurvy. Economy was evidently the watchword from Washington, for in June 1821 Lieutenant Clark, commissary officer, was authorized to purchase a hundred breeding sows, and by the fall of 1823 vinegar, soap and candles were to be manufactured locally at the post. Flour, too, was to come from the Government mill at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Except for an occasional locally arranged dramatic performance recreational facilities for the rank and file were almost non-existent. Some of the officers subscribed money for the purchase of a few books, as the beginning of a post library, but it is doubtful if the men, with their heavy labor and drill schedule, could find leisure time in which to use them—assuming that they could read. Whiskey was almost the only relief, and drunkenness was extremely common. Small wonder that Indian tepees outside the fort walls offered attractions. For the officers, many of them West Pointers, there was hunting, coursing of wolves on the prairie, fishing expeditions to Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet (now included within the Minneapolis park system), and picnics for the ladies at Brown's Falls, now Minnehaha. Occasional punitive expeditions to overawe the Indians or arrest an Indian offender were welcome diversion from the usual routine, and there were plenty of men anxious to get such an assignment. Fort Snelling itself never fired a hostile gun.

Discipline in the army during the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century was harsh, and the records from Fort Snelling show an almost continuous series of court-martial for enlisted men. Under the army regulations these courts had great leeway in the matter of punishments. The post commander dealt with minor offenses, and some of the punishments were "his own idea." For desertion or mutiny the penalties ran to severe flogging and even death. Woe be to the deserter who was recaptured! Indians often brought back a culprit for a standing bounty, but sometimes the corpse of such a one might be found along the river bank or in the brush with an Indian arrow in him. No investigation followed, for the victim was outside the law. One recaptured deserter was given fifty lashes on his bare back, stripped of his army uniform, drummed out of the fort, and turned loose on the river bank

with only a blanket and a tiny supply of food. Several men who went over the wall in mid-winter finally turned up at a fur trading post in southern Minnesota with arms and legs so terribly frozen that the men had to be brought back on sledges.

Colonel Snelling, although himself a hard drinker, is reported personally to have flogged a soldier for drunkenness. Other commandants favored daylong marching by a culprit around the parade ground in full equipment with a twenty-pound cannon ball in his knapsack, or a heavy log of wood on his shoulder. Imprisonment for as much as seventy-two hours in the "Black Hole" or dungeon on bread and water was the lot of one man for refusing to go out on a labor detail. Drunkenness was an ever recurring offense, and on one occasion forty-seven men spent the night in the guard house as a penalty. The calibre of the men enlisting in the army was very low, and some of them were so physically disabled as to be good only for work in the garden.

Many of the officers, too, were hard drinkers, and were listed by inspecting officers as unfit for their duties. There was considerable friction among the commissioned ratings from time to time, and a few duels without serious results took place. One officer was under house arrest for several months because of trouble with the commandant.

During the thirties, as the tide of settlement moved westward toward Fort Snelling, problems of all sorts developed. Persons of non-military status, such as refugees from the Selkirk Settlement in the Red River Valley, ex-employees of the American Fur Company, discharged soldiers, etc., began to squat on what was considered to be the Fort Snelling Reservation, although no actual survey had been made. In some of these cabins liquor could be obtained, with dire results to troops and wandering Indians. A report made in October 1837 showed a total of a hundred and fifty-seven such non-military persons, reckoning in fur trade personnel at Mendota within the restricted area. They possessed nearly two hundred horses and cattle, and some of them had substantial stone houses. Their presence meant competition with the military for fuel wood and hay. Although mere squatters, these people came to believe that they had ac-

quired vested rights in the land for which they must be compensated if driven from their holdings. The situation was further complicated by the conclusion of the Sioux and Chippewa treaties of 1837 which opened the region between the St. Croix and the Mississippi to settlement. Cabins began to spring up on the east bank of the Mississippi in close proximity to the fort.

In 1838 and 1839, therefore, under War Department instructions, Major Plympton, then commanding Fort Snelling, had a formal survey made of the Reservation, liberal in area to say the least, and then forcibly ejected non-military persons from within the boundaries. Bad spots, such as Fountain Cave, where Pierre "Pigsey" Parrant had been running a grog shop were carefully included within the Reservation. Parrant moved down to a new location at what is now the foot of Robert Street in St. Paul and set up his establishment. Some of the evicted persons settled near him, and a little community, known locally as "Pigsey," developed. In 1841 Father Lucian Galtier, Catholic priest assigned to the area, built a small log chapel there, dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle of Nations, and soon the settlement took the name, St. Paul.

Thriving sawmill towns sprang up along the St. Croix River after 1838, and people began to agitate for territorial status. By a law passed by Congress on March 3, 1849, Minnesota Territory was created, to include the area between the St. Croix and the Missouri rivers. Alexander Ramsey was appointed as the first governor, with St. Paul as the capital. The population of the new territory increased rapidly and the pressure for the opening of the land west of the Mississippi, still Sioux country, became irresistible. By the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota of July 23 and August 5, 1851, the Sioux sold their southern Minnesota lands and agreed to remove the reservations on the upper Minnesota River. The great Minnesota boom was on! In nine years, from a scant 5,000 in 1849 the population mushroomed to 150,000 in 1858, and the new territory was ready for statehood. Minnesota was admitted to the Union on May 11, 1858.

The Fort Snelling Reservation, in 1851, however, covering most of the present Minneapolis and the choice waterpower site on the west bank of the Falls of St. An-

thony, still blocked off settlers from that area. The town of St. Anthony, on the east bank, of course, had come into being after earlier treaties of 1837. An act of Congress, dated August 26, 1852, reduced the reservation to a relatively small area, extending from the Minnesota River at Nine-Mile Creek north to Minnehaha Creek, opened up the power site and the greater part of the present Minneapolis to settlement.



Photo Riehle Studios  
Old Round Tower at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fort Snelling had steadily declined in military importance during the thirties and forties, until the garrison there numbered only from fifty to eighty men. A new post, first called Fort Gaines and later Fort Ripley was established at the mouth of the Crow Wing River on the west bank of the Mississippi in 1849 just below the present Brainerd as protection against the northern Chippewa. A second fort, Fort Ridgely, was built in 1853 on the upper Minnesota River near the newly established Sioux reservation in the vicinity of the present Redwood Falls. Still a third frontier post, Fort Abercrombie, was set up in 1857-58 on the west bank of the Red River of the North, a short distance above the present Breckenridge.

Since Fort Snelling was no longer a frontier outpost, but merely a supply base, much agitation developed for its abandonment and sale to private citizens. After some jockeying, Secretary of War John Floyd secretly ordered the sale, and in a somewhat mysterious manner, a syndicate headed by Franklin Steele, post sutler and capitalist, purchased the entire diminished reservation for \$90,000 in the summer of 1857 with a down payment of \$30,000. For some reason title at once passed to the

(Continued on page 678)

# Colonel Jonas Johnston

## *A North Carolina Patriot*

*Hugh Buckner Johnston*

THE subject of this sketch bears a name that is probably known to most of the old families of eastern North Carolina, and his blood still flows in the veins of many prominent persons in that area. Much has been said and written concerning his military career, which "deserves our remembrance and respect," and yet no previous writer appears to have assembled from the numerous published and manuscript sources a truly adequate and comprehensive summary of his public and private activities prior to his untimely death in the service of his Country. The present paper does not claim to be definitive, but it does attempt to assemble most of the recorded facts of his life.

Jonas Johnston was a son of Jacob Johnston and wife Mary Waller of Southampton County, Virginia, where he was born near the Nottoway River in 1740. He has been described as "a plain, simple, hard working farmer, with no education save that which strong minds are able to extract from the stream of practical experience." Turner and Bridgers in their *History of Edgecombe County* go surprisingly far in saying that he was "without the rudiments of learning," because his public services obviously demanded a sound working knowledge of reading, writing, and ciphering. Practically nothing is known of his youth, but he appears to have been of good moral habits and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. (His old *Prayer Book* was lately in the possession of the Andrews family of Raleigh.) Since this group of Johnstons did not figure in the records of Edgecombe County prior to 1757, it must be presumed that he passed the first seventeen years of his life in the Virginia Colony.

His antecedents there were of the small planter class and may be proven lineally to William Johnson of Isle of Wight County, who was born in the year 1648. Wil-

liam was a blacksmith by trade and acquired his first land of record in 1690. He had already appeared in the County Court in 1678, when he was required to pay Phil- arite Woodward 4,000 pounds of tobacco "due her for the support of her child." She was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Woodward, the first Surveyor-General of the Colony of North Carolina, and she later married John Giles and became the ancestress of numerous persons in the South. William Johnson was not educated, but he prospered and died in 1719, leaving a wife and four sons to inherit a comfortable property.

Benjamin Johnston, son of William and Sarah, received his father's blacksmith tools and a small amount of education. He reared a large family and owned considerable land at the time of his death in Southampton County in 1767. It was in his day that the "t" began to appear with frequency in the spelling of the family surname, which indicates that they may have been mindful of possessing Scottish ancestry.

One of the sons of Benjamin and Mary was Jacob Johnston who was probably born in 1715. There is suitable evidence that he married Mary Waller and died on December 11, 1781. In the last months of 1757 Jacob and Mary (x) Johnston sold their land in Southampton County and moved to Edgecombe County, where they had purchased a plantation on a branch of Town Creek during the same Summer. It was on this land that the subject of our sketch lived prior to establishing a plantation of his own.

In 1763 Jonas Johnston acquired from the agents of the Earl of Granville a tract of six hundred acres. In 1771 he entered public office, being appointed a Magistrate to Take the Taxes and Taxables in his District of Edgecombe County, and he was still in office in 1774, when the County Court directed him to assist in the repair

of the public bridge over Town Creek. In 1775 Jonas Johnston, James Permenter, Sr., and James Permenter, Jr., were ordered to lay off Nancy Scarborough's third part of the estate of David Scarborough, deceased. This is about all that we can learn of his public and private life before "He left the comforts of home, and the enjoyments of his family, and joined the standard of his country."

In 1769, at the home of Aquilla Sugg near Tarboro, Jonas Johnston married Esther Maund, daughter of Lott Maund and wife Prudence Hughlett of Norfolk County, Virginia. She was born on February 15, 1752, and died on December 19, 1840. Her grave on the old "Vinedale" plantation near Pinetops, now owned by the Cobb family, is marked by a tombstone erected by Jonas Johnston Carr, and by an iron railing added by the Ruffin family. The stone bears the following inscription:

To the Memory of  
ESTHER MAWN JOHNSTON  
Wife of  
COL. JONAS JOHNSTON

A Hero of 1776  
Who Lost His Life in So. Car. June '79  
She was Born in 1752  
Married in 1769  
Died December 19, 1840

In the Eighty-Ninth Year of Her Age.

Mrs. Johnston was "a woman who, in good sense, in resourcefulness, and in strength of character, seems to have been quite his equal. Both parties had an ample measure of that self-reliance, that ability to rise to any emergency, that capacity to maintain one's footing no matter how fast may flow the stream of difficulty or adversity, in a word, that 'spiritual toughness' which makes the lives of our pioneering forefathers so picturesque." It should be remembered that she was paralyzed during the last fifteen years of her life. She had continued to be the head of her own household as late as the Census of 1810, in Holland's District, with fourteen slaves. In the 1790 Census she had been listed with one son, four daughters, and twelve slaves.

"When the war came," we are told, "Col. Johnston had just started to erect a residence. The frame dwelling had been completed on the outside, and the laths within were ready for plastering. Work was necessarily suspended and was not re-

sumed during the owner's lifetime. Col. Johnston was less than 40 years of age at his death and had given too much of his time and attention to public matters to have accumulated any considerable property. Mrs. Johnston was left with a small farm and five small children. Devoting her energy and resources to the education of her children, she abandoned all plans for completing her home and did not resume the work until each child had received what for that age was a good education. By industry and economy she met with entire success the responsibilities which her husband's death imposed upon her and won the respect and admiration of all her neighbors."

Although in his middle thirties and with nothing of particular note in his background prior to the outbreak of hostilities with England, Jonas Johnston "rose from obscurity and acted a conspicuous part in the Revolution." It seems that his patriotic ardor was excited by the grave anxiety caused in eastern North Carolina by the plans of a considerable body of Loyalists under Donald MacDonald to march down the Cape Fear River to Wilmington for a junction with the British fleet under Sir Henry Clinton, and thereby to secure this Colony for King George III. Johnston immediately organized a Company of Edgecombe County Volunteers at Tarboro and marched under Colonel Richard Caswell to Moore's Creek Bridge, where he first distinguished himself in the celebrated battle on February 27, 1776.

Captain Johnston was described about that time as "robust in person, active, and capable of bearing much fatigue, vigilant and brave as an officer, and high-minded and honorable as a man; which, joined to a mind distinguished for its strength and fortitude, rendered him an invaluable auxiliary in defense of the liberty of his country." He also began to demonstrate some ability as a natural orator, and when someone asked after one of his speeches where he got his education, he replied, "At the plow handles." It early became evident that he was destined to rise rapidly in the service and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

On April 19, 1776, Captains Jonas Johnston and Henry Horn of Edgecombe County were appointed by the North Carolina Provincial Congress at Halifax "to

receive, procure and purchase fire arms for the use of the troops." It was probably in recognition of his leadership at Moore's Creek Bridge and in several minor excursions against the Tories that he was appointed First Major of the Edgecombe County Militia Regiment on April 22nd. About the same time Colonel Henry Irwin of Tarboro presented his accounts of the Moore's Creek expedition, and on November 19, 1777, a House Committee was appointed with John Rand as Chairman and Johnston as one of the Members to re-examine these accounts. The following report was presented to the House on December 17th and to the Senate on December 19th:

"That it appears to them from the accounts passed at Halifax, and from other testimony, that there was an overcharge in the rations of Capt. Johnston's and Horne's Companies on the expedition to Moore's Creek, of forty-one pounds, nineteen shillings and six pence, and an error in extending the time of pay in the said account of nine pounds, eighteen shillings and five pence, and an overcharge of one pound, ten shillings for getting guns, said to be paid for by Capt. Johnston. It also further appears to your Committee that there is an overcharge in the rations of Capt. Johnston's, Horn's and Hart's Companies on the expedition to Wilmington, and for getting guns and for one broke, for an error in extending the price of barrels of salt allowed for, and for pork, and flour kept by Col. H. Irwin of fifty-eight pounds, fourteen shillings, the said several sums amounting in the whole to one hundred and twelve pounds, one shilling and eleven pence, which appears to be due from Col. Irwin to the public and ought, if received by them, to be refunded by his Executors."

Among those representatives from Edgecombe County to the Provincial Congress at Halifax, who took their seats on November 12, 1776, were Jonas Johnston, William Horn, Isaac Sessums, Elisha Battle, and William Haywood. On the following day Johnston was placed on his first Committee. On December 23rd the Congress of General Assembly ratified his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for Edgecombe County. At the behest of the Congress of the United States, the Council of State in session at New Bern on September 2, 1777, appointed him a Recruiting Offi-

cer to enlist men in Edgecombe County for the State Regiments in the Halifax Military District.

On April 14, 1778, the Sheriff of Edgecombe County certified to the General Assembly in session at New Bern that Jonas Johnston and Isaac Sessums had been duly elected the Members of the House from Edgecombe County. On April 27th the Report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections stated that, because it was known to them that Colonel Johnston had been appointed Entry Taker in Edgecombe County, Chairman Willie Jones had referred to the 25th Section of the Constitution of the State "whereby it is declared that no person who heretofore has been, or hereafter may be, a receiver of public money, shall be entitled to a seat in the General Assembly until he shall have fully accounted for and paid all monies for which he may be liable," and in their opinion the said Johnston and three other persons were not entitled to seats in the House of Commons. The House then voted to accept this recommendation, and on April 28th, "On motion, resolved that Mr. Speaker issue a writ of election to the County of Edgecombe to elect one member of this House in the room and stead of Jonas Johnston, Esq., whose seat is vacated by his acceptance of the entry Taker's office for said County."

However, August 8th found him representing his County in the General Assembly at Hillsborough. On August 26th he was for the first time one of the Presiding Justices at a session of the Edgecombe County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Tarboro. When the Governor's Council met at Kinston on December 1, 1778, "Colonel Jonas Johnston laid before the Board an account of sundries he furnished the militia marching from Edgecombe County," and the Governor directed that he be granted a warrant on the Treasury for £400 with orders that "he account with the General Assembly for the same." On November 24, 1778, he had written from Edgecombe County to Governor Richard Caswell what appears to be his only surviving letter:

"May it Please Your Excellency:

"I have herewith sent you the Commissions of Capt. Davis and Ensign Gay, Resigned, the former through infirmity, the latter for cowardice, and as no Ensign

offers to supply the place of Gay our detachment is without any Captain. Lee who now heads the Company is a volunteer, who accepted of the office in the room of Davis resigned, and as I have no blank commission he is without one. Absalom Barnes, our Lieutenant, has a commission. I am sorry to inform your Excellency of so many Resignations at present, but it is out of my power to help it. I have furnished Capt. Lee with 934 pounds of Beef, and 21 p. Barrels of Meal, and 8 pots, 8 axes, and am happy to inform your Excellency that the men are mostly in good health, and now on Duty, are in high spirits and resolved to encounter every difficulty. I can only add, I am sorry that more of our old Captains would not go with them, as I think so large a Detachment deserve a good Captain, and so no more at present but Sir I still remain,

Your Excellency's mo. huml. Servt.

Jonas Johnston

"N. B. The other detachment is now drafting, and will march as soon as possible."

On January 9, 1779, Johnston was again seated with the General Assembly at Halifax. This was his last session, for he was soon to set an example that Louis Dicken Wilson of Edgecombe County was to follow some seventy years later, forsaking the sedentary political activities of the General Assembly for an arduous and fatal military life in the field. His record of service there had been an enviable one, for he had introduced in that brief period several bills and had also served on over forty committees, some of them of considerable importance.

Colonel Johnston and his Regiment of Edgecombe County Militia marched under General Caswell to Charleston, which the British forces under General Augustine Prevost were threatening from a position on John's Island beyond the inlet called Stono River. For about a month the Americans under General Thomas Lincoln faced them from the mainland. The British "had cast up works at Stono Ferry, and garrisoned them with eight hundred men, under Colonel Maitland, the brave officer who died at Savannah a few months later. These were attacked on the morning of the twentieth of June (1779) by about twelve hundred of Lincoln's troops. The

contest was severe, and for an hour and twenty minutes the battle was waged with skill and valor. A reinforcement for Maitland appeared, and the Americans perceived it to be necessary to retreat.

"When they fell back, the whole garrison sallied out, but the American Light Troops covered the retreat so successfully, that all of the wounded patriots were brought off. The Americans lost in killed and wounded one hundred and forty-six, besides one hundred and fifty-five missing. Of the killed and wounded twenty-four were officers. The British loss was somewhat less. Three days afterward, the British evacuated the post of Stono Ferry, and retreated from Island to Island, until they reached Beaufort, on Port Royal. . . . Thus closed, ingloriously for the invaders, the second attempt of the British to possess themselves of the capitol of South Carolina."

In the preceding affair at Stono Ferry, Colonel Jonas Johnston "greatly distinguished himself by his personal courage and the skill with which he handled his men." Having received a serious wound, he was furloughed and, as soon as he was able to travel, started back to his home in Edgecombe County to recuperate. He had not gone far past the North Carolina line when he became so sick that he could go no further. He chanced to find hospitality in the home of Thomas Amis of Drowning Creek, whom he had known as a Representative from Bladen County in the North Carolina Congress of December 7, 1776. In the last of 1778 he had also known Thomas's brother William Amis of Northampton County who had served for a while as Commissary to the North Carolina Militia and Continental troops.

These Amises were sons of John Amis and wife Mary Dillard who had come to Northampton County in 1757 from Middlesex County, Virginia. William Amis reared a considerable family and in 1790 owned seventy-four slaves in Northampton County. Thomas Amis, who was four years Johnston's junior, had moved to Duplin County in 1767 and to Bladen County in 1772. When the British overran the latter County in 1781, Thomas removed with his family to Hawkins County, Tennessee, where he was a State Senator in 1788. His wife died there in 1784, but he survived until 1797.

To return now to Colonel Johnston, his wife finally received news of his condition, borrowed a gig, and set out for Drowning Creek with one of her slaves as the driver. She arrived too late, for her husband had just been buried. He had received the best of care, but the complications of his wound were beyond mortal aid and he passed away on July 29, 1779. Among the personal effects that she carried home was his sword "captured from the Hessians." This celebrated "cut lash" (as his executors wrote it) descended to Governor Elias Carr. A descendant loaned it to the Smithsonian Institute from 1916 to 1948, but it is now in the home of Mrs. William H. Fillmore of Tarboro, North Carolina.

Many years after the death of Colonel Jonas Johnston, others of his descendants attempted to locate his grave, in what was probably the present Brunswick County, with the intention of bringing his bones for re-interment in the family graveyard in Edgecombe County, but the Amis family had long since moved away, the terrain had altered considerably, and no living resident of the community had ever heard of the spot. It is possible that at this late date, one might trace the ownership of the land sold by Thomas Amis when he went to Tennessee, and might by examining the archaeological remains in the fields determine within a hundred or two feet the probable location of the grave in relation to the home site.

The will of Colonel Johnston was dated March 22 and probated in August Court, 1779: It bequeathed his property to his wife, four daughters, and one son who received all the land but died before coming of age. The inventory of his personal property was taken by Amos Johnston (a brother), Elias Fort, and Malachi Maund on August 16th. The items enable us to form an interesting and exact picture of his domestic equipment and operations.

Commodities on hand were 16 bushels of salt, one hoghead of tobacco, 120 bushels of shells (for plastering his house), 55 pounds of indigo, 10 sides of leather, a calf-skin, and 3 remnants of linen. There were 11 slaves, 44 cattle, 6 horses, 42 hogs, 33 sheep, a hive of bees, and several beegums. The literary effects were a writing desk (it is said that two or three descendants claim to have this very desk), ink stand, 3 candlesticks, 9

books, some "Acts of the Assembly & Journals," some blank paper, and a wafer box (the wafers were used to seal the folded sheet of paper in the form of an envelope).

Items of probable military association were a gun, rifle gun, 2 smoothbore guns, 2 pairs of bullet molds, shot pouch, 3 powder horns, cot, 2 cot stools, pair of saddlebags, pair of portmanteau bags, 2 saddles, bridle, and a soldier's knife and fork.

The furnishings of his home consisted of a small looking glass, 3 beds and furnishings, 2 feather beds and furnishings, 3 chests, an oval table, 2 pine tables, 18 flag-bottomed chairs, case of bottles, 2 small trunks, 2 pairs of fire irons, and a pair of fire tongs.

Some personal items were a single riding chair and harness, double riding chair and harness, a woman's saddle and bridle, a pair of slippers, two pocketbooks, and £2,653.60.0 in ready money.

The kitchen and dining room were well equipped with a turn-spit, Dutch oven, 2 pot racks, 2 copper tea kettles, 3 iron pots, coffee pot, frying pan, griddle, gridiron, 2 iron ladles, skillet, 4 milk pots, 2 half-bushel churns, 2 butter pots, 8 milk cans, 2 candle molds, pair of candle snuffers, wooden spice mortar and pestle, nutmeg grater, 2 tea canisters, 2 pepper boxes, sifter, tray, tin funnel, 4 baskets, piggin, 3 pails, 3 washing tubs, pair of flatirons, 11 basins, glass can, 2 jugs, 3 pocket bottles, quart pot, gallon pot, 11 quart bottles, 3 snuff bottles, salt-cellar, 3 cruets, wine glass, 4 tumblers, 2 punch bowls, 2 tea pots, 10 teacups and saucers, 6 metal teaspoons, 29 spoons, 12 metal spoons, 5 dishes, 6 shallow plates, 6 soup plates, and 11 pewter plates.

The farming inventory listed a warehouse measuring 12' x 16' on Tar River, 5 narrow axes, 2 broad axes, drawing knife, 3 old files,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a crosscut saw, hammer, two small planes, saw-set, pair of steelyards, tow hook, anchor, keg of nails, 50 pounds of iron, 2 iron wedges, pair of scales, 2 scythes, cradle, pair of horse-shoes, 9 bells, ox cart and body, 2 horse carts, pair of wheels, 2 sets of plow gear, 2 currycombs, horse brush, saddle housing and a pattern for the same, 7 weeding hoes, hilling hoe, grubbing hoe, new

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*Julia T. Dawson*

## Adena

*A "must" for Ohio visitors.*

**T**RAVELING in Ohio this summer? Whether the route goes north or south, lovers of historical lore will find many enticements to sightseeing throughout the state.

Few states offer greater variety to sightseers. Whether it be the strange mounds left by prehistoric inhabitants, or the memorials to fierce contests with the Indians, or the birthplaces or final resting places of presidents, or the picturesque home and inns which were silent witness to the change from wilderness to industrial greatness, side trips to any of the 56 memorials maintained by the Ohio Historical Society yield fascinating evidence of the American heritage.

A "must" for sightseers for both beauty and historical value lies a little more than two miles west of the center of Chillicothe. Completed in 1807 by the man who was one of Ohio's first two senators and its sixth governor, Adena is a classic of middle-eighteenth century English design. Planned by none other than Benjamin

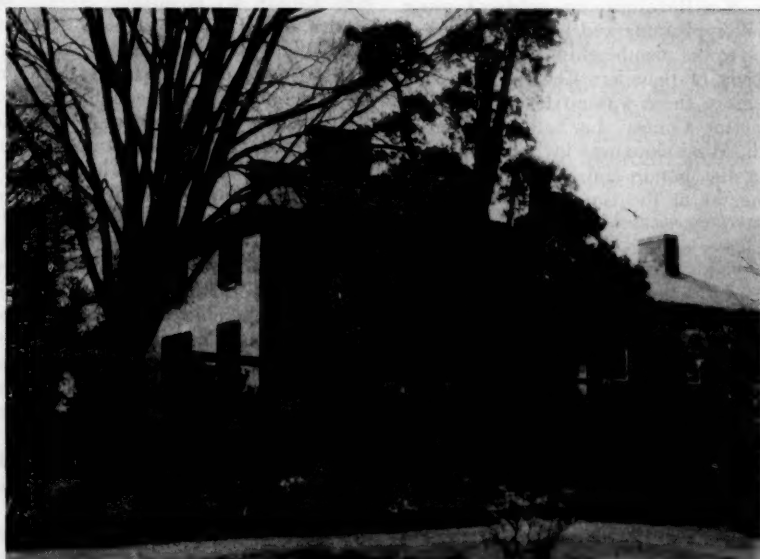
Henry Latrobe, architect of the nation's capitol, it forecast the kind of well-being many Ohians were to enjoy at a time when Tecumseh and his red men harried those in the fringe settlements but a hundred miles away.

Adena's story began with the coming of her Virginian master to the Northwest Territory in 1798, two years after the founding of Chillicothe. But 25 at the time, Thomas Worthington was already a man of some means, and with his brother-in-law, Edward Tiffin, became one of four leaders most responsible for Ohio's recognition as a state in 1802.

Life in the territory began in a log cabin for the Worthingtons as well as most, but by 1807 Thomas was able to move his family, which eventually numbered ten children, into the lovely stone mansion visitors see restored today.

Adena embodied the graciousness of homes in the lower Shenandoah Valley, and is basically a modified Georgian struc-

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Adena's Formal Gardens

*Mrs. George F. Archer*

## Mississippi Daughters

*Mark*

### *Revolutionary Soldier's Grave*

ON November 2, the ceremony of marking a Revolutionary Soldier's grave was held in the Williams family cemetery located 15 miles south of the town of Pontotoc, Mississippi. It was fitting that this grave should be discovered in this county where DeSoto spent the winter of 1540 surrounded by Chickasaw Indians who had established 200 homes on the red ridges of Pontotoc. The first burial in the Williams cemetery was that of Silas McBee, Revolutionary soldier, who died in the Williams home into whose family he had married. The cemetery is shaded by ancient cedars, walnut and hickory nut trees. Across the highway is located the Williams family home built approximately 125 years ago and occupied by direct descendants of Silas McBee and his wife. The discovery of a Revolutionary soldier's grave in Mississippi unmarked by the Daughters was due to the membership of Miss Cooper Thompson of Belvidere Chapter of Greenville. Since there was no D.A.R. Chapter in Pontotoc County, La Salle Chapter of Corinth, Mississippi was invited to participate in the honor and ceremony of this marking, as at the time plans were laid, two sisters were serving as Regents of their respective chapters, namely: Mrs. Clay McAmis of Corinth and Mrs. George F. Archer of Greenville—both descendants of Colonel Calvin Spencer whose son, Judge William Spencer, was also a pioneer settler of Pontotoc County.

Approximately 50 persons from Pontotoc, Houlka, Houston and Jackson, Mississippi, joined in with a group from La Salle Chapter, headed by Mrs. W. L. Stroup, State Chaplain of the Mississippi Society of the D.A.R. Participating in the ceremony were Mrs. G. R. Lanning, present Regent of La Salle Chapter, Corinth, Mississippi, Mrs. George F. Archer, Regent,

Belvidere Chapter, Greenville, Mississippi, Miss Cooper Thompson, Tupelo, Mississippi and Mrs. Clay McAmis, former Regent of LaSalle Chapter. Greenville Chapter was represented on this 335 miles round trip by Mrs. M. S. Spiars, Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Moroson, Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Paul Dowd, Scrapbook Chairman and one of the sponsors of the local CAR, and Mrs. J. R. Harland, former Regent of the local chapter.

LaSalle Chapter sent as special representatives Mrs. Madge Everett, active in state work and Mrs. Sewell, active in the local Chapter. After the ceremony and the ritual, Miss Cooper Thompson introduced her two sisters, Miss Elliott and Miss Ruth Thompson, as well as her mother, Mrs. Lillian W. Thompson, present owner of the antebellum home and other direct descendants of Silas McBee. She also gave a brief history of his life and brought out the fact that Silas McBee, although young, was not the only member of his family who served in the Revolutionary War, as his father was also a Captain.

The Revolutionary soldier, Silas McBee, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C. in 1765. As a youth of fifteen, he joined Colonel Williams' battalion and was engaged in several battles of the Revolutionary War. Notable among these was the Battle of King's Mountain. It was here that he led a posse in the capture of the Harpes brothers who had waged a reign of terror throughout the area by robbing and wanton murders.

Like many of the early pioneers, McBee possessed a restless spirit which prompted him, after some years of residence in Kentucky, to move on to Alabama territory. Here he became a citizen of prominence,

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# The Royall House Revisited

by Willa B. Low



ISAAC ROYALL HOUSE

WHEN my son speaks of cotillions and spring proms I am reminded of holiday festivities I used to attend in the 'roaring twenties', as a girl, at the Slave Quarters of the Isaac Royall House in Medford, Massachusetts. My chief concern in those days was to wonder which young man would find my shoe in a large pile in the middle of the sloping floor and then ask me to dance, rather than to be curious about the huge brick fireplace which winked at us with cheery, apple-scented fires or made us cough a little when the wind blew the wrong way and sent swirls of grey smoke into the room. I knew that this large room had been the main kitchen for the twenty-seven slaves which Col. Isaac Royall, Sr. had brought back with him from Antigua, British West Indies, after he had purchased the 'old farm', built in 1637. Being a very wealthy merchant, Col. Royall enlarged the house and added servants' quarters in the rear; the buildings as they now stand are very much as they were at the time of the American Revolution. However, it took many years for me to fully appreciate the significance and historic interest which lay behind those fourteen glittering windows which face the morning sun and the marshlands of the Mystic River.

Of primary importance, Medford figured in the famous "ride of Paul Revere." Colonel Paul Revere told of his 'world-shaking' ride that night, April 18, 1775, in a letter which says in part: "... I set off upon a very good horse; it was then about eleven o'clock, and very pleasant. After I had passed Charlestown Neck, and got nearly opposite where Mark was hung in chains, I saw two men on horseback, under a tree. When I got near them, I discovered they were British officers. One tried to get ahead of me, and the other to take me. I turned my horse quick and galloped toward Charlestown Neck, and then pushed for Medford road. . . . The one who chased me, endeavoring to cut me off, got into a clay pond, near where the new tavern is now built. I got clear of him, and went through Medford, over the bridge, and up to Menotomy (Arlington). In Medford, I awakened the Captain of the minute men; and after that I alarmed almost every house till I got to Lexington. I found Messrs. Hancock and Adams at the rev. Mr. Clark's . . ."

One can almost hear the echo of the horse's hoofs and see his shining, sweating body as he sped through the moonlit night. Each year on April 19th I can remember, as I grew up, that the school children would gather at Medford Square, known as Medford Common long ago, and com-

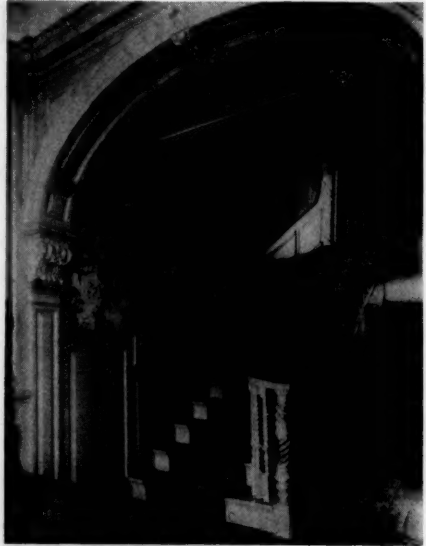


WEST PARLOR IN ISAAC ROYALL HOUSE

memorate the day with appropriate speeches and poems. The highlight of the morning was the appearance of a costumed rider, who dramatically raced past us, turned left, and disappeared toward West Medford.

At the time of the Revolution, Col. Isaac Royall, Jr. had inherited the family estate after his father's death. It stood only about a quarter of a mile from the Medford Common. For twenty-three years he had served on the Governor's Council and was chairman of the selectmen in both Charlestown and Medford. He seemed to be sympathetic to the Patriot's cause, but somehow, his family prevailed upon him to join the Loyalist's cause, and he left Medford for Halifax.

A short time later, the Royall House was seized by the Colonies, and General Stark made headquarters there before the evacuation of Boston by the British soldiers on March 17, 1776. (It is recorded that Mollie Stark kept track of the maneuvers of the British troops as they camped by the river from a roof 'look-out'.) Many councils of war were held here by Generals Washington, Sullivan, Lee, and Stark, especially in the Star Chamber, named for the star-shaped openings on the shutters in this bed-room. His visits were during the siege of Dorchester Heights in the summer of 1775. The Star Chamber has been faithfully restored according to an inventory of 1739 and is resplendent in red damask draperies and upholstery, and soft green woodwork. It is known that two walls were 'papered' in painted leather. It is easy, indeed, to reconstruct a picture



STAIRWAY IN ISAAC ROYALL HOUSE

of a serious General Washington planning strategy in this pleasant room and perhaps even opening the star-decorated shutters to catch an east-wind breeze as it blew across the lowlands of the Mystic on a warm summer's day.

The Royall House has passed through many hands, and is to-day open to the public through the foresight and interest of civic-minded people, known as The Royall House Association. But, most appropriate of all, is the fact that the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter D.A.R. rents and holds its meetings in the slave quarters of this historic house.

### Mississippi Daughters

(Continued on page 612)

was a member of the First Legislature of that state. Later he moved across the state line and settled where the present city of Columbus is located. Again he played an important part in the development of a new settlement. He was one of the five commissioners appointed by the Mississippi Legislature to lay off the town, and is credited with having suggested the historic name "Columbus." He finally located in Pontotoc, Mississippi, where he acquired extensive tracts of land. Three years before his death in 1845, he was visited by

the famous historian, Lyman Draper, and furnished him with valuable information on Revolutionary figures and happenings. Draper relied heavily on this information in his later writing.

Silas McBee was the father-in-law of such distinguished citizens as Judge Thomas Sampson, Gov. Tilghman Tucker, and U.S. Senator Thomas H. Williams. McBee died in the home of Senator Williams and was buried in the Williams family cemetery. This home has remained in the continuous possession of direct descendants of Silas McBee. Mrs. Lillian W. Thompson, present owner of this home is perhaps the oldest living descendant of this patriot.

# Major Gustavus S. Dana and the Lincoln Guard of Honor

by Joan D. Vincent

JUST YESTERDAY I held in my hands a yellowed letter written by my great grand-uncle, Major Gustavus S. Dana, seventy-eight years ago. Perhaps he was aware, as he wrote it, that it might be of some historical significance yet I am certain that possibility meant little to him.

"Uncle Gus," as my parents called him, has always been a frequent topic of conversation in our home. His two sheathed swords were always hung, crossed, over our fireplace, and we often played with his knapsack, pewter utensils and spyglass, all relics of his days in the Signal Corps during the Civil War. Photographs of this tall, bearded man with the large, kindly eyes were familiar to us during our growing years. We learned to love him as though he were still a vital part of our family, for we were told of his deep fondness for children, although he and his lovely wife had none of their own, of his great wit and gift of laughter and, greater than these, of his unfaltering courage, his abiding faith in our country and its ideals and his untiring efforts to serve both country and president whenever and however he could.

After the clamor and the fury of the Civil War faded and the bitter atonement was accepted in the minds of men, Uncle Gus returned to his home in Springfield, Illinois and busied himself with mercantile pursuits and his duties in the Illinois National Guard, never realizing that unforeseen events were slowly but deliberately weaving him into the broad fabric of American history and more particularly, the history of the President he loved, Abraham Lincoln.

One wintry midnight in November, 1878, Major Gustavus Dana sat at his office desk and, taking a sheet of his personal National Guard stationery, dipped his pen and began to write. He was bone tired and his clothing was soiled. He longed to go home to bed, but this task

could not wait. When he finished writing, he slipped the sheet of paper into an envelope, sealed it with wax in two places, then wrote the following across the face of it:

"In event of my death deliver this without opening to the first named gentleman of the following list. If he be dead, then to the next and so on, but if all be dead, then deliver this with seal intact to the governor of the State of Illinois."

This done, Major Dana placed the envelope in his office strong box and carefully locked it. He took a deep breath. His night's work was completed and he could return home to much needed sleep. What could my great grand-uncle have written that would be of any importance to anyone outside his immediate family? Why did he take such pains to insure the safety of a single sheet of paper? A portion of the sealed letter speaks for itself:

"By request of the Monument Custodian, Mr. J. C. Power, Jasper N. Reece, Joseph P. Lindley, Edwin S. Johnson, James F. McNeil and myself did this night remove the remains of Abraham Lincoln from the place where they had been secreted since the attempt to steal them, to a place of greater safety, and buried them about six inches deeper than the depth of the case. This memorandum is made by me at the suggestion of one of our number, that if we were all taken away no one would know where the remains were, and someone opening the sarcophagus and finding it vacant might raise a hue and cry that this would avoid . . ."

The little-known story of the attempt to steal the body of Abraham Lincoln and the forming of the Lincoln Guard of Honor actually began two years earlier. In 1876, Louis Swegles, an exconvict turned informer approached Capt. Tyrrell of the U.S. Secret Service with an astounding piece of information. Two counterfeiters named Hughes and Mullen, had drawn up

a daring plan to steal the body of Lincoln from the crypt of the Lincoln Monument in Springfield and hold it for \$200,000 ransom. Swegle told Capt. Tyrrell that he had been urged to join the plot. Tyrrell advised Swegle to go along with the scheme but to keep the Secret Service informed at all times. The theft was to take place on Nov. 7th, Election eve, when the public would be greatly distracted by the news of the voting returns.

That evening, J. C. Power, Monument Custodian, Capt. Tyrrell and four other agents secreted themselves within the monument, near the front entrance and waited. The thieves appeared shortly after dark and succeeded in sawing open the padlock on the door to the catacomb. While Swegles held the lantern and Hughes patrolled the entrance, Mullen opened the crypt and drew the casket from its resting place. Elated at the ease with which his task was progressing, Mullen then told Swegles to bring around the team and spring wagon which he was supposed to have concealed on the grounds. Instead, Swegles raced to the front of the monument and called for Capt. Tyrrell. There followed a great flurry of gunshot and much loud cursing, but the would-be ghouls escaped into the darkness. Then days later Mullen and Hughes were apprehended and sentenced to prison.

Although the remains of Lincoln were still safe, the ease with which the thieves had broken into the crypt greatly alarmed the Lincoln Monument Association. Action had to be taken immediately. Four members of the Association, with Mr. Power, removed the casket and placed it in an unused area close to the foundation of the obelisk. Much to the consternation of the dedicated Mr. Power, Custodian, the casket remained in this undignified and unmarked place for two years.

Then, in the fall of 1878, the body of a famous New York merchant was stolen and held for ransom. Soon afterward, word leaked out that an assistant hired by Mr. Power had become aware of the new hiding place and told a number of persons about it. At the same time Mr. Power received an anonymous note warning him that the remains of Lincoln were in great danger. Again the casket must be moved and hidden, this time with extreme care and caution. The Association placed the

entire matter in the hands of Mr. Power, trusting him to handle the matter intelligently.

My great grand-uncle, Gustavus Dana, now entered the story. Mr. Power had known him for many years. He was acquainted with his years of service in the Signal Corps during the war, of his devotion to duty as assistant inspector general in the Illinois National Guard and knew him to be prompt in the discharge of every responsibility imposed upon him. He asked Major Dana to choose a small number of men to assist him in again moving and secreting the body of Abraham Lincoln.

On November 18th, 1878, Major Dana, Mr. Power and four others, later to join in forming the Lincoln Guard of Honor, removed the body and placed it in a new location. Much later that night my grand-uncle wrote down the details, drew a sketch of the location, and sealed the envelope. It remained sealed for nearly ten years.

Four days later, on the 22nd of November, Major Dana wrote another letter and sealed it in the same manner as the first. In this he described a second trip to the monument in which he and another member of the group returned to complete their task. He wrote:

"Upon digging down two spades depth, we found an iron coffin, and were at once impressed with the belief that since the eighteenth instant, someone had taken the body out of the coffin and buried it . . . to be removed at some future time. So to make sure, we uncovered the coffin we had just buried." After examining the screws upon the lead casing and noting the fungus growth upon the corners where it would normally be pried open, they redeposited the coffin. ". . . And covered all with earth again, carefully scraping the earth to remove the footprints, scattered bricks and debris over the top to look as though left that way by the builders of the monument."

In the book he wrote detailing the history of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, Mr. Power said, "The importance of keeping from the general public all knowledge of the precautions taken for the safety of the remains will readily be admitted. We therefore took and gave a solemn assur-

*(Continued on page 678)*

*Irene Yeomans Rudisill*

## Early Days in Kansas

ON the 27th of March, 1871 my father, Charles H. Yeomans, came to Kansas from Ohio with the Charles Tracy family. At Humboldt a team was purchased and they came overland with camping equipment.

Charles and Tracy took adjoining claims in what is now Lakin township, Harvey County, Kansas.

As a Civil War veteran they were given 160 acres of land by the government with one requirement, trees should be planted on the claim, so Charles and Tracy planted a hundred cottonwood trees. One room shacks were built. The lumber was brought by wagon from Emporia.

While proving up on his claim Charles hunted buffalo on the western plains and the Texas panhandle.

Hank Arrowsmith, another veteran, often accompanied him on these hunting trips. Many exciting tales are told of their experiences on the prairies.

An incident which might have ended in tragedy occurred after a long day of hunting and skinning of the buffalo. Hank and Charles found a likely place to put up for the night. In getting the fire burning and preparing to make the sour dough biscuits, Charles tipped over the dough and it was lost among the weeds. Hank, hot tempered and tired, saw the loss of their only means of bread and let out a stream of curses. He seemed to become madder by the minute and grabbed his revolver. Charles' hand went to his hip and they faced each other with pistols drawn.

Hank Arrowsmith was a comical looking little man with thin features and a long pointed nose. Now with the fierce gleam in his eyes he looked funnier than ever to Charles, who laughed and said, "We can't kill each other for sour-dough." Hank saw the point and lowered his gun. The tension eased and each man went about preparing camp for the night and roasting buffalo meat for their meal.

One day in the spring Charles rode horseback thirty miles across country to Wichita and spent a day or two looking around.

At one place he noticed men testing their marksmanship with Colt revolvers. Three shots at the Bullseye. He decided to try his skill, stepped over to the man in charge, was given a Colt and told to shoot. He hit the mark at each shot. The recruiter asked him if he would join the surveying party leaving shortly for the Cherokee Strip, Indian Territory.

Because of the dangers threatening the surveyors, only crack shotsmen were enlisted. Having some time on his hands Charles volunteered to join the party.

Several months were spent among the hostile Indians as they marked off the miles by the old method of eighty chain lengths to a mile.

The monotony of hearing, "Stick, stuck" as the chains posts were pushed into the ground while they moved along was relieved by their constant watching for Cheyennes and Comanches, along the horizon.

This party had some narrow escapes from the Indians. On one occasion four men of their party were killed by flying arrows in a brush with the Cheyennes.

The danger of Indian attacks was so great the sub-conscious mind responded to the alarm before the person was awake. Charles told of finding himself kneeling on the grass with rifle cocked on awakening.

The Comanches came over the horizon at one time expecting to take this party. Every man was in position by their wagons. The quietness of the men puzzled the tribe. They pulled their horses to a stop and tried to learn the reason for the calm front. An Irishman sensed the situation and leaping into the air, he gave out a blood curdling yell that froze the men of the party as well as the Indians.

The Comanches wheeled their ponies and disappeared over the hills. An Indian does not like anything mysterious and is frightened more by it than by open fighting.

After uneventful days, a small group of Indians with their Chief approached the surveyors to see what they were doing. The wagons were battened down tightly.

The Chief tried to see what was in the wagons but was unable to satisfy his curiosity. So they stood around. The Chief came over to the small boyish fellow, looked down from his towering height and grunted. Charles looked up at him as calmly as he could, never blinking an eye. They rode away with no other demonstration, a great relief to the surveyors.

The party came upon the bodies of the last surveyors hanging from a lone tree. This sight tended to increase their alertness, but carelessness did show at times.

The foreman of the party discovered a lost chain and sent Charles back over the trail to pick it up. Expecting to find the chain a short distance back, he did not carry his gun.

The day was warm and the chain was not easily found in the tall grass. Seeing a pool of water, Charles hurried to it for a drink. The water was covered with little red bugs. He tossed them back and bent down to drink. He heard a twig snap and looking back between his legs he saw a large gray wolf eyeing him. With no gun, his only safety was in outwitting the wolf. Keeping a bent over position, facing wolf from between his legs, he backed slowly toward the animal. The wolf eyed him with startled uncertainty and he soon turned and bounded away, looking back to see if the thing was following him.

Many other experiences were encountered during the surveying of the land to become known as the State of Oklahoma. In time the work was completed and the party returned to Wichita.

Charles secured his horse and started back to his claim across the fields. It was a clear moonlight night when he reached the Tracy cabin about midnight. His rap brought Tracy to the door. When he saw who had rapped, he yelled and hung onto the door. When Charles H. spoke to him, he calmed down. There he stood in the doorway of his cabin with a shirt on belonging to Charles.

Tracy explained he had on Charles' shirt because word had reached them that the surveying party had been wiped out. In fact, he said the neighbors had helped themselves to his things, and sure enough, the cabin had been left stripped of cooking utensils, clothing and bedding.

The settlers were coming in to take claims fast now. One man, Orlando Fer-

guson, settled on an eighty acres (given him as an Indian fighter) with his bride of seventeen, a half mile from the Yeomans' claim. Within the first year of his life on the plains Ferguson died of typhoid fever. His wife, Mary, tried to retain the claim and only through the help of kind neighbors was she able to do it.

She would stay on her claim during the day, taking care of her cow and chickens, then at night walk across the fields to the Thompson Claim for the night. Constant vigilance on the part of the Tracy family (whose claim joined Mary's across the corner road) and the watchfulness of Charles kept the claim from being jumped as they called it in those days. Hanging a garment on the line was the flag of occupancy and this was done by Mary or the neighbors whenever they saw men on the land.

Charles felt he could take better care of Mary if he married her, so he made the proposition to her in a business like way. He was refused and Charles left her in high dudgeon. He joined a hunting party going out for buffalo hides. After a successful hunt of several weeks each man had a bale of hides of his own kill and skinning. Charles was a good shot and had a large haul. They were planning to return home on the next morning. In the night Charles was awakened by the sound of low voices. He listened and heard the men talking about disposing of him and taking the hides. Having his own wagon he went for his mules, hitched them up and left his friends who appeared to be sleeping soundly.

This was his last trip hunting with strangers. On returning to his claim he decided to see how Mary was faring and once again asked her to marry him. She told him she would become his wife. They were married in Hutchinson, Kansas, December 15, 1875, and came back to her cabin which was more homelike, inside at least.

Charles proceeded to purchase the adjoining eighty acres making Mary's claim a hundred and sixty acres. The young people settled down to farming and stock raising. In two years Blanche Mary was born, February 28, 1877. An only grandchild of Mary's family, she had her own way most of the time.

(Continued on page 700)

## Nevada's

# Old Fort Churchill

by Ellen Goodrich Priest

ONE of the most important historic landmarks in Nevada is old Fort Churchill, located on the big bend of Carson River some thirty-five miles east of Carson City and twenty-five miles from Virginia City, of fabulous Comstock Lode fame. The tourist will find this historic spot very accessible, situated as it is just a short distance from the Fernley-Yerington State Highway and sixteen miles from the Lincoln Highway between Carson City and Fallon, following the old overland stage road along the Carson River.

Now only bare adobe walls remain as silent sentinels of the glamorous past of this frontier fort.

Fort Churchill was established as a United States military post on July 20, 1860, with Colonel Joseph Stewart, a graduate of West Point with the Class of 1842, in command. At the time of its establishment, the Territory of Utah included the land on which it was situated and the fort site was a part of Utah until Nevada became an organized Territory in 1861. Fort Churchill always belonged to the Military Department of California. It was named in honor of Captain Charles C. Churchill, 4th U. S. Artillery, a native of Pennsylvania.

The first garrison of troops, sent there as a result of the Paiute Indian uprisings and the Pyramid Lake Wars, consisted of Battery H, 3rd U.S. Artillery, Companies A and H, 6th U.S. Infantry, and detachments of Battery I, 3rd U.S. Artillery, and Troops A and F, 1st Dragoons. This probably was the largest force ever stationed there. The troops were changed from time to time. The Second Regiment, California Cavalry Volunteers, was there from November, 1861 to September, 1862. Colonel P. Edward Connor was commandant of the fort in 1862. Many of the colonel's old California friends enlisted with him and served under him during the latter part of the Civil War. The last troops stationed there, September, 1869, were

Company H, 12th U. S. Infantry, with Captain George A. Foote, 9th Infantry, in command.



Fort Churchill, north of Churchill, Nevada. Built in 1860. In 1870 it was offered for sale and everything movable was sold for \$750. In 1931 the land was transferred to the State through the efforts of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., and the chapter was made custodian of the fort.

Fort Churchill occupied an important and strategic part in the drama of winning the West. Beneath its protecting walls passed the old Overland Trail over which creaking oxcarts and lumbering prairie schooners passed in almost endless file during the stirring days of the Sixties.

The thundering hoofs of the Pony Express Riders also were heard on that narrow, winding river road as they dashed up to Fort Churchill with the news of Lincoln's significant first inauguration or the subsequent firing on Fort Sumpter, and then galloped madly on to Sacramento in their wild race against time and the elements. Many weary Indian-harassed emigrant trains camped and rested within the shadow of the fort's safe walls after high adventure and deadly perils in overcoming almost insuperable barriers of mountain and desert before continuing on their toilsome way to seek the gold of the "Promised Land" or to homestead on the sage-

(Continued on page 689)

# Privateering

by Mrs. Basil E. Lamb

COVERING a period of about two hundred years privateers were the only coastguard, the only police force of the seas. Governments did not have the means to support such vessels so the heads of states issued letters-of-marque and reprisal to private owners. Thus the definition of a privateer is a privately owned armed vessel sailing under the flag and commission of a recognized government; a militia of the sea. The reward was the prize captured and the risk was in being captured. A privateer sought to capture a ship preying on trade (piracy), a ship belonging to an enemy of the mother country, a ship carrying illegal cargo, and last but not least an attacker. Reprisals were for injuries real and alleged. So many captures were on such a thin thread of justification that King James I said that going a-privateering was committing a magnificent theft.

In 1625 between twelve and fourteen hundred Englishmen were captives in Morocco. Turkish pirates captured a ship, confiscated its cargo and sold the crew as slaves or obtained a heavy ransom from their friends at home. At the same time the Dutch were sailing the English Channel with a broom at the masthead.

The Dutch, Spanish, French and English along our Atlantic seaboard existed on trade with their mother country and its distant colonies. Here each colony disagreed and suspected its neighbor so there was constant reprisal. The coast of Maine was too far from Dutch controlled Long Island Sound to share in the disputes that Connecticut had with New York, but Maine fussed with the French over fishing, and Maine privateers figured in England's troubles far from these shores.

The first legislation providing for a navy was Oct. 13, 1775 when the Continental Congress directed that one vessel of 10 guns and another of 14 guns be equipped as national cruisers. Prior to this date the armed vessels in the colonies were fitted out by individuals or groups or colonies.

As a major reference I am using the navy publication compiled in 1850 by Lieut. George Foster Emmons, the section entitled "Public And Private Armed Vessels Of The North American Colonies Prior To The Revolutionary War."

## *Why Maine Privateers*

Settlements along the Maine coast helped themselves by helping England and cargo ships had to be protected both going and coming so all cargo ships were armed for defense and reprisal. These vessels did not prowl the seas. They used their arms and authority only when a pirate or enemy interfered with progress.

In 1629 Robert Trelawny of Plymouth, England, built the letter-of-marque ship **CONFIDENCE**. He owned Richmond's Island at the entrance to Portland Harbor, and it is probable the **CONFIDENCE** was armed primarily to protect the cargo of fifty tons of dried and pickled fish she took from Maine to England. Within a few years a shipyard was thriving on Richmond's Island and July 8, 1637 a bark of twenty-five tons was launched and named the **RICHMOND**. She was armed with "murderers and small arms" and sailed as a coaster to the fish houses on Isles of Shoals and Boston. She made one trip after mackerel in 1638; brought 50 hogsheads of corn from Virginia in 1639, and later that year took 150 bushels of wheat to Plymouth, England, where she was confiscated by Parliament.

In 1637 Thomas Morton wrote: "I have seen in one harbor next to Richmond's Island fifteen sail of ships at one time that have taken dried cod for Spain." Succulent morsels for enemies or pirates.

In 1632 the pirate, Dixy Bull, not only seized ships but raided settlements. Four vessels were fitted out and sent to catch the pirate. He escaped under fire at Pemaquid. The victualing account of the privateers includes two fat hogs and 26½ lbs. beaver. One may be excused for wondering if the pursuers were overfed and sluggish.

Other pirates infested the Maine coast and visitors to Jewell's Island still search for the stone with the inverted compass that is supposed to mark the hiding place of Captain Kidd's treasure.

### *Vessels*

Early in the seventeenth century there was common usage of the word ship; that was followed by the use of the word vessel. My father and his cronies specified the rig of a particular vessel, such as the MAYFLOWER was a bark of 180 tons. When a Maine man said "ship" he meant the majestic vessel having a full complement of square sails from main to royal. As these were past tense in my time, I heard the word vessel.

The first American fore-and-aft rigged vessel (schooner) was built in Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1714. Privateers were square-sailed, up to the middle of the eighteenth century. One reason for the popularity so quickly gained for the schooner was that her rigging was neither so complicated nor so expensive as square sails. Crews were cut to a still greater degree as half a dozen men could set or reef the mains'l on a schooner that required from a dozen to twenty-five on a bark.

I asked my father why sailing craft were always referred to as feminine and he replied, "Because the rigging costs more than the hull." But whoever heard of a woman wearing her best clothes in stormy weather while her patched garments were stored away? A sailing vessel always spreads its best canvas to the tearing force of the gale and bends on its patched sails in fair weather. Invoices of bolts of duck for sails of vessels built in Maine prove my father was right: even in the first century of Maine shipbuilding, the rigging cost more than the hull.

The easiest way to estimate the size of those first vessels is to consider what was left after providing masts for the English navy. October 10, 1666 the Massachusetts General Court agreed to send to His Majesty Charles II, "Two large masts 102 ft. long, one 36 in. and the other 37 in. in diameter." In the diary of Samuel Pepys, December 3, 1666: "There is good news come of four New England ships come home safe to Falmouth with masts for the king."

In 1691 the Royal Navy specified that all trees of the diameter of 24 inches and upwards growing within any Province of Massachusetts were the property of the Crown and a penalty of 100 pounds sterling was imposed for any tree felled for any other person or purpose. Bowsprits and yardarms were shipped with the masts. What was left of these cuttings was seasoned, bent and assembled in the numerous shipyards that sprung up along the coast. Keels were greased with tallow for both speed and preservation.

The shape and style of these vessels is well described by an unknown author a hundred years ago. The poem is called "The Mariner's Lament."

"The girls that nowadays you see,"  
My friend the skipper, said to me,  
"Close-reefed and mighty scant o' sail  
Like ships that scud afore a gale,  
Ain't like the kind I used to know  
Some score or more of years ago.  
These modern craft, so slim and spare,  
Would capsize in a breath of air;  
And I could see if I was blind  
They ain't the old sea-goin' kind.  
The girl that lingers in my dream  
Is considerably broad o' beam;  
Strong-ribbed and taut from stem to stern  
To think of her just makes me yearn!  
And carryin' a spread of sail  
As light and graceful as a whale,  
And ridin' on an even keel  
To look at her just made you feel  
Contented and secure some how.  
Such craft you don't see nowhere now.  
And girls ain't like they used to be!"  
My friend the skipper said to me.

### *Changes*

Between 1675 and 1775 two hundred sixty vessels are listed as being outfitted and manned solely as privateers to bring in the vandals of the sea. No longer did a privateer carry a cargo but sailed with crews of sufficient number to man her and several prizes, the crews being paid in shares, not wages. A privateer was not the first nor the last weapon to be used without scruple when in control of unscrupulous men. This was an ugly outgrowth of the desperate need to suppress piracy. Strength took advantage of weakness and reprisals were reeked on innocent victims.

The requisites of a Maine vessel were that she carry a fair cargo, sail well and

fight her way to her destination. Not being primarily a privateer, how, then, did she capture her attacker and bring a prize to port? The capture was one of the feats of the "iron men in wooden ships," and bringing in the prize was done by putting a few men on board as a prize crew after disarming the attackers.

In 1739 King George authorized letters-of-marque and reprisal against the Spaniards who were claiming the right to search foreign ships for smuggling, and were accused by English captains of plundering vessels and of barbarous treatment of sailors.

It was also called the War of Jenkins' Ear because Spaniards had cut off an ear of one Captain Jenkins.

Massachusetts Bay Colony, which included New Hampshire and the District of Maine, increased its production of vessels to help England and to stem troubles here at home.

Disputes over fishing rights on the Banks were constant and in 1744 the Piscataqua privateer KITTERY, 25 guns and thirty men, captured fourteen French fishing vessels in our waters.

The first heavily armed vessel built in America was the FALKLAND, 74 guns, launched in the Piscataqua River in 1690 where I now see an atomic submarine.

#### Names

HERCULES and HERO; DASH and FLASH; ALICE and ANN; EMILY and ELIZA; DART and PLOUGH are only a few. The sloop SQUIRREL was never a merchantman; she carried 12 guns and one hundred men. Her homeport was New York and her captain by the name of Low was of the Essex, Massachusetts, family. Until somebody proves I am wrong. I insist the SQUIRREL was built in Boothbay Harbor, Maine, although I have only tradition now. She was of the Louisburg period.

Col. William Pepperell of Kittery, had in his fleet against Cape Breton in 1745: the ship CAESAR, 20 guns; the PRINCE OF ORANGE, 16 guns; and the STURDY BEGGAR came along the coast with two hundred men from New York.

The SHIRLEY, BOSCAWEN, ROYAL HESTER and HORNET were snows mounting a dozen to fourteen guns. A snow was a brig with a try-sail aft of the mainmast, perhaps the forerunner of the yawl rig.

A list of privateers can be assembled to read like a police roll of pistol packin' mamas. The CHARMING MOLLY carried 8 guns; the CHARMING PEGGY 12 guns; the CHARMING POLLY 18 guns and the CHARMING SALLY 10 guns.

I don't know where the THURLOE hailed from, but in January 1758 she was in action 2 hrs. against a French privateer which lost 80 men. The THURLOE lost 37 men and she hurled "300 powder flasks and 72 stink pots on the enemy."

#### The Speedwell

Sailors, always superstitious about names, evidently avoided the MAYFLOWER's companion, as of ill omen. Governor Andros, however, did not believe in the influence of a name as he built a sloop in Maine in 1689 and named her the SPEEDWELL.

The original SPEEDWELL drops from sight after her passengers transferred to the MAYFLOWER in August 1620, but correspondence shows that she crossed the Atlantic a number of times after that historic incident. In 1620 Bradford wrote: "no special leak could be found, but it was judged to be the general weakness of the ship, and that she would not prove sufficient for the voyage."

June 11, 1635 John Winter, Trelawny's agent at Richmond's Island, Maine, wrote: "Sir: it may please you to understand that the SPEEDWELL arrived here on the 26th of April . . . I have no intent as yet but to come away in the SPEEDWELL, for I think the company (men whose term of service had expired) will not come home in her otherwise; they tell me so plainly. The ship is an old leaky vessel still, — and our men are very unwilling to come in her. You made choice of a very bad ship to come this way, but I assure myself that God of his mercy can bring us as safe home in this weak ship, as he can in a stronger if it please him."

June 26, 1635 John Winter added: "This letter not being sealed before an ill hap befel us of a great leak which broke open upon us the night before we were ready to come to sea, that our men did pump between eight and nine hundred strokes a glass (an hour)—that we were compelled to take out most of our fish again and haul the ship ashore to stop the leak, the next strake from the garboard, in a seam and knot of the plank, but at present the

ship is from the ground and tight, and all the fish in that we took out."

The old SPEEDWELL made the crossing successfully that summer of 1635.

The new SPEEDWELL was privately owned and armed. About 1691 she was taken into colonial service and used as a coastguard to protect coastwise commerce and fishermen from pirates.

### *Phipps of Phippsburg*

Between 1645 and 1690 Sir William Phipps had about forty-five vessels, the largest having 45 guns and two hundred men. Many of these guns dated back to 1631-35 and their bursting was a severe trial. Sir William learned gunnery while in command of a British frigate so expected more than he got. William Gould says those guns were like the fowling piece described by Butler:

"When aimed at duck or plover

Was wont to kick the owner over."

Sir William Phipps was born in Maine. He raised a sunken treasure that gave him wealth and power for a time. His true greatness lays in his acts as Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony that ended witchcraft. Prisons were full in May 1692 when he returned from England with a new charter and commission. Cotton Mather wrote: "Upon a deliberate view of these things, his Excellency first reprieved and then pardoned many of them condemned; and there fell out several strange things that caused the spirit of the country to run as vehemently upon the acquitting of all the accused, as it by mistake ran at first upon the condemning of them."

Sir William Phipps sailed a British frigate, Maine privateers and the Massachusetts Ship of State.

### *Open Boats*

A tradition in my family is that one of my father's ancestors used his longboat for a privateering venture.

Capt. Thomas Baxter was returning from England with a valuable cargo when he was captured by the Dutch off Nantucket. He and his crew were set adrift in his longboat while his vessel was taken as a prize into New York.

The captain hastened to his home town in Connecticut, got a letter-of-marque and reprisal from the town authority, and with his crew started down Long Island Sound in his longboat. He had also procured

arms for his party. They found his vessel at anchor and under guard but not unloaded. Recapturing his property, he worked her out of the anchorage and sailed her back down the Sound to her homeport. History says he thereafter "harassed the Dutch."

About 150 years later, in the War of 1812, a British ship captured one of our ships, put a prize crew aboard and ordered them to Halifax. Becalmed off Cape Elizabeth, Maine, the British put the American crew ashore. The Americans lost no time finding audiences, and the Cape men were good listeners, loyal and courageous. The original crew would have been recognized, so the Maine men themselves manned a whaleboat, and went fishing near the becalmed ship. After dark they rowed alongside and stealthily climbed aboard. They recaptured the American ship and worked her into Portland Harbor, the whaleboat on deck.

In these two stories I have strayed from Maine waters and from the colonial period. Privateering from 1775 to 1850 covers two wars, Barbary pirates and other provocations. Because of the sea tragedy off Nantucket last year I am closing with an account of one ship of that era.

### *The Early Andrea Doria*

In the summer of 1776 the brig ANDREA DORIA, 14 guns, eighty-five men, was off the New England coast. The commander was Capt. N. Biddle. May 21, 1776 the ANDREA DORIA captured two brigs and a sloop in ballast carrying Tories to the West Indies. The next prize was even more disheartening. It was a transport carrying 400 Highland troops, and it was retaken by the British frigate CERBERUS. This encounter was off Newfoundland. The ship ELIZABETH with valuable cargo was captured in August but was wrecked on Fisher Island reef.

The ANDREA DORIA started that cruise as an unlucky ship but the next prizes were valuable. The ship MOLLY had a cargo of wheat. The brig PEGGY carried rice, tobacco and salt. The brig LAWRENCE had a cargo of rum. When Capt. Biddle returned from his cruise he had only five of his original men, the others having manned prizes.

Capt. Biddle then transferred to the

(Continued on page 705)

## Introducing Our Chairmen



**Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem,  
Seattle, Wash.  
National Chairman,  
Student Loan & Scholarship  
Committee**

Blanche Swem completes the last of our series on National Chairmen. She has been a member of our Society since 1918 and belonged to Virginia Dare Chapter in Tacoma but when she moved to Seattle transferred to Ranier Chapter. After serving in various chapter offices, she became regent and ultimately was elected State Regent of Washington. A widow, her daughter has two interesting children, a boy and a girl and so Mrs. Swem is very much interested in the education of American Youth and is eager to help through the means of the Student Loan Committee.

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### *Dedication*

Walk softly here, a soldier sleeps  
Forever in this hallowed place,  
Stilled in the frozen tick of all  
The clocks in endless time and space.

Revere his name, remembering  
He gave his fresh young life to save  
The land he loved, and his reward  
A job well done, a quiet grave.

Now he surveys eternity  
Beneath the grasses and the sky,  
While we, freeborn, take up the flag  
His courage bought, and lift it high.

Walk softly, here a soldier rests,  
But his spirit marches, nationwide,  
With peace and hope and victory  
For all who live because he died.

So we in reverence dedicate  
This marker with a solemn prayer  
And pledge ourselves to carry on  
Till freedom triumphs everywhere.

*Alma L. Gray*

# The Flag of the United States of America Committee

Ruth Apperson Rous  
National Chairman

THE National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has a National Committee, The Flag of the United States of America, whose major objectives include: correct use and display of the Flag, fostering love and respect for this sacred symbol of our country, and oral rendering of the *Pledge of Allegiance* and saluting the Flag in a thoughtful, respectful, and correct manner.

The committee's goal—More Flags Flying; Displayed Properly.

The committee's slogan—Respect the Flag; Always Display It Properly.

The Flag of the United States of America, is as old as the nation and is a living symbol of *The Declaration of Independence*, *The Constitution of the United States*. *One Nation Under God*. The Flag is a summons to perfection for every one who lives under the Flag's protection. Respecting the Flag carries the responsibility of displaying and honoring the Flag PROPERLY at all times.

"A thoughtful person, when he sees a Nation's Flag, sees not only the Flag, but the Nation itself, and whatever Its symbol and insignia, he reads in them the government, principles and ideals or truths and the history which belong to the Nation represented by the Flag." Henry Ward Beecher.

*The Flag Code*, Public Law 829, gives rules, customs, and etiquette pertaining to the Flag of the United States of America; that these rules may be clearly understood, the Society publishes the *Flag Code Leaflet* with colored illustrations. These may be purchased from the N.S.D.A.R., Business Office five cents per code, three dollars per hundred. Every Daughter should own several codes.

Questions arise constantly regarding the many facets of flag decorum. Methods prescribed in the code should be followed exactly; when there is a choice, the Society indicates its preference.

Where shall the Flag be placed when there is no platform at meetings in homes or small places? Resolution adopted by the Sixty-first Continental Congress:

*Whereas*, the *Flag Code* does not specify the correct placing of the United States Flag at meetings in homes or small places. *Resolved*, that in all such meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution the United States Flag always be placed to the right of the presiding officer. See *D.A.R. Handbook*, Page 81.

Should any national or international flag fly above the Flag of the United States of America? No.

Public Law enacted by 83rd U. S. Congress amends *Flag Code* Sec. 3(c)—*D.A.R. Handbook*, Page 81.

Should a Daughter remove her gloves when giving the Pledge of Allegiance? The Pledge of Allegiance is rendered by standing with right hand over the heart. *Flag Code*, Sec. 5-7.

The Society has added the CUSTOM of having the right hand ungloved when rendering the pledge (Military usage sometimes calls for the gloved hand). *D.A.R. Handbook*, Page 81.

Many requested the correct punctuation of the pledge. The following is a copy of the *Pledge Allegiance Card* published by N.S.D.A.R., one cent each, on reverse side *American's Creed*

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, One Nation under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

In the oral rendering of the pledge there is no pause in *One Nation Under God*: this is one sustained phrase.

Is there a song, *The Pledge of Allegiance*?

Yes, the *Pledge of Allegiance* has been published as a song; musical setting by Irving Caesar-ASCAP-84th United States Con-

(Continued on page 674)

**This is**

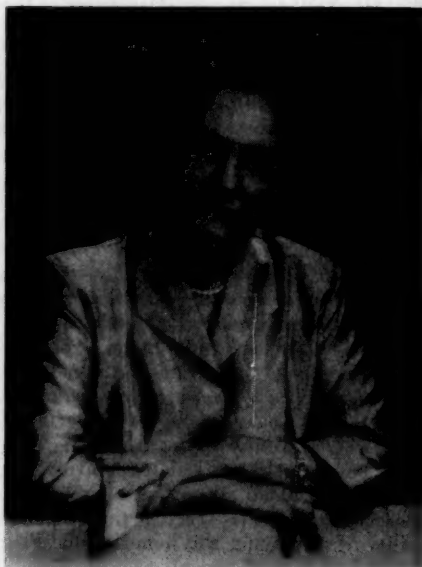
**EVELYN COBURN MANTON**

*Head of Div. of Genealogy  
Registrar General's Office*

**E**VELYN COBURN KELLER MANTON is a native of Birmingham, Alabama, and lived there until she was married to Lawrence Keller in 1918. Her great uncle Andrew Barry Moore was twice governor of Alabama and her grandfather was once a member of the State Legislature of Mississippi.

In 1946 Mrs. Keller married Daniel J. Manton of Lincoln, R. I., and through his interest in photography and travel has pursued genealogical records across the country, a subject she has studied and worked in since March 1937. Prior to that date she was on the D.A.R. staff as a clerk and stenographer and became Head Genealogist in October 1957.

Mrs. Manton is a member of the National League of American Pen Women and has had some success in writing. She is a member of Capitol Chapter (since 1937) and also of the National Genealogical Society.



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*The Great Serpent Mound*

An effigy of prehistoric race

On a projecting, sloping ridge is found,  
A serpent mound, whose undulations grace

Ohio's floor, where mysteries abound.  
Transfixed, while in the zenith of its power,  
In three close coils its tapering tail doth  
lie;

Its gaping jaws all ready to devour  
A great symbolic egg which lies close by.

Within this oval, stones, long touched by  
fire,

A sacrificial altar indicate,  
Built to appease the evil spirit's ire  
And all the mystic gods propitiate.  
A conjurer of visions and weird rites,  
Great Serpent Mound dark secrets thus  
indites.

*Bulah Wyatt Phillips*

## Question Box\*

Sarah Corbin Robert

### *Recommendations of Executive Committee*

AT a recent State Board meeting a number of us were opposed to a recommendation of the Executive Committee. We were told, however, that because this committee was composed of officers and some of the best minds of the board it was a discourtesy to the committee to oppose its recommendations. Is this true, and if so, does this mean that the Executive Committee is to be treated differently from other committees?

This question, or a similar one as to whether a parent body is in any way obligated to adopt the recommendations of its committees, has recently arisen in other large organizations also. It can be answered best by looking into the nature and purpose of standing committees. The ideal way of carrying on the business of an organization would perhaps be for the parent body upon whatever level—local, state, or national—to do its own investigating, weighing of pros and cons, and framing of conclusions. With the large number of projects and activities that must proceed simultaneously in many organizations, committees become a necessity; but they exist primarily to assist the organization, not to direct it.

In its report, therefore, the committee gives the results of its best thinking to the body to which it reports. That body is free to do with the committee's recommendations whatever it feels is in the best interests of the organization. To follow any other practice would mean that the committee and not the organization is determining the policies and action, and the organization is becoming merely a "rubber stamp."

It is no more discourteous for the State Board to reject a motion or resolution proposed by the Executive Committee than for the State Conference to reject one recommended by the State Board or a

State Committee. Furthermore, it is the duty and the privilege of a member who has either information or an idea that may aid in the understanding of a question, regardless of which side it may affect, to pass it on to the meeting.

### *Presenting Recommendations to the Meeting*

We have worded the State Board's recommendations to the State Conference in this way. I move that the State Conference adopt the recommendation of the State Board of Management to rebind the genealogical records of.....as the State's genealogical project for the coming year." Will you please give us the different wording that I am told you prefer?

The preferred way of moving to carry the recommendation of the board into effect is: "By direction of the State Board of Management, I move the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the ..... State Conference of ..... authorize the rebinding of the genealogical records of ..... as the State Society's genealogical project of the coming year."

By this wording discussion and debate are concentrated upon the question itself rather than upon the State Board's connection with it, and there can be no doubt that resulting action is that of the State Conference where it properly belongs.

The problem raised in the first question is an excellent illustration of the reason why the wording suggested here is advisable. Had there been a proper wording of the motion or resolution, and the relationship of the Executive Committee to the recommendation been disassociated from the motion, the undue stress placed upon the committee's part might have been avoided. This comment in no sense belittles the committee's service, which may be of vital importance. After it makes its recommendation, however, any motion growing out of this recommendation must stand on its own merits, regardless of who may have proposed it.

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*Vice Regent in the Chair*

When the Vice Regent is presiding there is sometimes stumbling or embarrassment because members do not know what to call her. How should she be addressed?

A Vice Regent in the chair should be addressed as "Madam Regent." She is acting in the place of and performing the duties of the Regent. There is, however, one natural exception. When the President General asks the First Vice President General to take the chair while she reads her report or makes her formal address, or the State Regent invites the State Vice Regent to take the chair for a similar reason, if it becomes necessary for a member to claim the floor in the brief moment before the leader resumes the chair, it would be proper to address the person still in the chair by her own title. In this connection, on the local level, there is nothing to justify the practice of some Chapter Regents of calling the Vice Regent to the chair at each meeting as she reads a report.

*Printing Minutes of State Board*

Recently a question arose in our State Board of such nature that we feel it should not be printed in the Minutes that go into the State Year Book. May this portion of the minutes be deleted from the copy for printing?

The minutes of a body are open to inspection by members of that body only, unless by authorization of the body itself. If the state organization has specifically directed that the minutes of the State Board be printed in the Year Book, and if the board is of the opinion that the printing of any portion of them would be detrimental to the welfare and best interests of the state organization, it should order that deletion. If this is a direct violation of a ruling of the State Society, the board should ask for ratification of this action by the state at its first opportunity.

In this connection it should be pointed out that it is distinctly an unwise policy and one likely to lead to unpleasant consequences to print the minutes of a State Board in a Year Book. The character of its duties and work is such that its activities should be kept confidential. What should be done is that a report of the activities of the State Board of Management be printed in the Year Book. This printed report should contain only that informa-

tion that is of lasting significance and is in the best interest of the state organization to release.

*Increase of Number of Directors*

We expect our State Conference to adopt an amendment that will add six directors to our State Board—two to be elected each year for a term of three years. We have already asked the Nominating Committee to be prepared to present nominees for these directors if the State Conference adopts the amendment. Our State Bylaws say that amendments take effect at the close of the State Conference that adopts them. Just how can we get the new system started?

The following method is regarded as satisfactory: *Prior to the election* a voting member of the conference moves "that in electing the six directors the two receiving the highest number of votes, provided that it is a majority of the total number of ballots cast for the office of director, be elected for a three-year term; the two receiving the next highest number of votes be elected for a two-year term, and the two receiving the next highest number of votes be elected for a one-year term." Some such method is necessary in order to create two vacancies in the office of director each year, as required by the proposed amendment. The one suggested permits the new plan to become operative in the shortest time.

*Chairman of the Nominating Committee*

We elect our Nominating Committee of five members by ballot and have always expected the member receiving the highest number of votes to be chairman. In our recent election this didn't work very well. The one getting the most votes is a fine worker and everybody likes her, but she is not a good organizer or director of the work. Is there a better way of getting a chairman when the chapter elects the committee? Should we elect the chairman separately before electing the other four?

The separate election appears unnecessary. A practice found satisfactory in many organizations is simply to permit the committee to elect its own chairman. In general the committee is likely to make a wiser choice than may develop through always accepting as chairman the one getting the largest number of votes.

# National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

## *Straying from the Constitution*

**I**F a note of aimlessness in the title is suspected, it is not so intended, for our straying from the Constitution has been a steady, carefully-planned way to centralized government, totalitarianism, and, finally, world government.

Most of our public officials, at all levels, in proposing and supporting certain legislative acts, were probably not deliberately contributing to this trend; but the net effect of these acts, and their confirmation by our courts, especially the Supreme Court, have firmly set us on our totalitarian course. The trend was greatly accelerated when the smallest political units began asking for financial aid from those above them. When the school district sought help from the county, when the county looked for "State aid," when the State abdicated its sovereignty for Federal "grants-in-aid," we were forsaking the Constitution and the American tradition.

In our day, perhaps the greatest offender is the Federal government, which is committing us, with the use of taxpayers' money, to membership in international organizations whose authority is the greatest threat of all to our national sovereignty. There is here an important departure from the usual pattern, however. We can look to no "grants-in-aid" from the international agencies to which we are sacrificing our national sovereignty. On the contrary, we are the largest contributors to their support, with American taxpayers' money.

Through the United Nations Charter, for example, we relinquish our right to national defense. Should we be committed to its Covenant of Human Rights, our own Bill of Rights would be destroyed. Through the International Labor Office, constitutionally-protected rights of both management and labor are curtailed. Through the International Trade Organization, to which the Executive is asking to commit us, we



MRS. MARY BARCLAY (MRS. RAY L.) ERB,  
National Chairman

would lose control over our foreign trade. Through UNESCO we invite interference with our schools. Should we become a party to the International Criminal Court, American citizens could be made subject to the decisions of a world court.

If by the time these words are in print we have become a signatory to the International Atomic Energy treaty, we will have lost a tremendous economic advantage and considerable sovereignty over this crucially important industrial power of the future.

The Supreme Court has refrained from passing on the constitutionality of foreign aid. No wonder, since it is reasonably contended that the use of American taxpayers' money to help defray the expenses of foreign governments may be unconstitutional. The Court would also hesitate, presumably, to pass on the constitutionality of any abdication by the President of his authority as commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States to such agencies as NATO and the United Nations. But these issues exist.

Much of the damage already done has come from our courts departing from strict interpretation of the Constitution. This is notably true with reference to the general welfare and commerce clauses. Many novel government projects have now been established by stretching the general welfare clause far beyond its original intent, despite many expert warnings on the point. One of these, from the Supreme Court in 1905, stated:

"Although the Preamble indicates the general purpose for which the people ordained and established the Constitution, it has never been regarded as the source of any substantive power conferred on the Government in the United States or any of its Departments."

Most notable of the enactments under the elasticized welfare clause are the Federal social security system, and the myriads of "welfare" projects of the Federal Government.

Without stretching the commerce clause far beyond its original intent, it is questionable if the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act, more familiarly known as the Wagner Act, for instance, would ever have been approved. It will be recalled that the former was later declared unconstitutional; but the Wagner Act remains to plague relations of employer and employee, and especially the worker who would prefer to be free of union domination.

Another constitutional protection of the American citizen from excessive governmental control which has been lost is our original unique principle of dual citizenship—State and national. It was the Fourteenth Amendment which opened the door for abuse in this field. The citizen was not, under the principle of States' rights as recognized by the Constitution, in direct contact with the national government. He owed primary allegiance to his State, and the State dealt with the nation. The Fourteenth Amendment, which made the Negro not only a citizen of the United States but also of the State of his residence, thus established a direct contact of all citizens with the Federal government, for the first time. Thus the door was opened to the Sixteenth Amendment, which has since its adoption, through the now crushing burden of the income tax, deprived the American citizen of his property rights

and made possible the most profligate and unprecedented spending of the people's money for such myriads of strange purposes, at home and abroad, that the Founders of our nation would today find their work unrecognizable.

Perhaps we can view most clearly the disintegration of our constitutional pattern, which, again uniquely among charters of government, had provided a balance of power among the three divisions of government, each one with a carefully-limited area of authority, by surveying the erosion of this check-and-balance system. As everyone knows, the Congress was the agency empowered to legislate, the Executive was charged with the duty of *executing* the laws of the Congress, and the duty of the Supreme Court was to interpret the laws within the meaning of the Constitution.

By now, it is easy to see that all branches of the government are making law. By usurpation, and largely via treaties and executive agreements, the Executive has encroached on the legislative power and caused such international compacts not only to be "the law of the land," but to be accepted as instruments with the effect of overriding the Constitution. This was frankly admitted by the famed international lawyer who is now our Secretary of State. The admission was made, it should be noted, before he assumed his present office, but as Secretary of State he has reversed himself on this crucial point. It should also be noted that the Supreme Court has yet to rule such an international agreement, conflicting with the Constitution, as invalid. The now well-known Bricker Amendment is intended to correct this form of Executive encroachment, but it must be recorded that all the power and influence of the Executive office have been exerted to prevent passage of this amendment, in spite of the fact that the Constitution admittedly gives the Executive office no function whatever in the amending process.

States' rights, protected especially by the Tenth Amendment, have been notably imperilled by judicial encroachment on the legislative function in important fields. One example occurred in the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, declaring the racial segregation of children attending public schools to be invalid. Another is the decision in *Pennsylvania v. Nelson*,

which had the effect not only of invalidating Pennsylvania's sedition law, but of outlawing the sedition laws of forty-two other States as regards State prosecution of persons plotting the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

If the trend away from the Constitution and the American tradition is to be reversed, clearly the remedy is to return to the Constitution and to see that it is observed and enforced. The trend can be reversed only if alert citizens keep reminding their representatives at all levels of government of their proper areas of power. For this purpose, such officials should be referred particularly to Article I, section 8, of the Constitution, which clearly enumerates the duties of the Congress, and to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, which reserve to the States and to the people the powers not specifically delegated to any branch of the Federal government.

Unless this is done, and on a wide scale, we too may be submerged in the totalitarianism of world government, and the decline of the American Republic will have become a *fait accompli*.

#### Immigration

President Eisenhower, January 31, 1957 called for "prompt action by Congress to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act), the basic immigration law of the United States, and pass emergency legislation to permit permanent residence in the United States of Hungarian refugees admitted on parole.

The White House has reported 24,125 Hungarians entered the United States as of midnight, January 30, 1957. Mr. Eisenhower said "many will wish to remain in the United States permanently."

The major change in the McCarran-Walter Act requested by the President would base the quota system under which refugees are admitted, on the 1950 census rather than 1920 census figures. This would raise the ceiling from 154,657 to about 220,000 immigrants annually. Then additional quota numbers would be allocated in proportion to actual immigration in the United States since the quota system was set up in 1924, thus increasing the number of refugees admissible from Eastern European countries.

President Eisenhower's proposals for changing the national origins quota system were opposed by Representative Francis E. Walter, co-author of the McCarran-Walter Act and Chairman of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee. Mr. Walter said they would increase immigration by about 160,000 persons a year, and "we already have about 22 million people . . . receiving funds of some kind or other from the government."

The official version of the Pledge of Allegiance includes "under God." Two members of the FREE THINKERS OF AMERICA in New York, brought action claiming that the phrase was unconstitutional and a flagrant disregard of the rights of conscience of every individual.

A state Supreme Court judge refused to order the words "under God" stricken from the Pledge of Allegiance made by New York public school children and declared that the use of the phrase in the Flag pledge was not in violation of constitutional guarantees of religious freedom. He said, "The child of a non-believer may simply omit the words."

#### The True Isolationists

The socialist nations are the true isolationists, in spite of all of their propaganda to the contrary. Their socialist measures force them into isolation from their inability to trade or negotiate honorably with other nations. Unable to compete with free economies, they endeavor to force the democratic power into the same crippling socialist measures as they practice, and by this method to defeat them.

Isolation is a state of detached separation from other governments and peoples due to a number of causes. Geographical isolation is no longer possible, with modern travel and communications. Political isolation is rare except behind the Iron Curtain, where the Kremlin controls all news and activities. Economic isolation arises from a nation's inability to trade with other nations on the open market, due to lowered production, high costs, inflated currency and state controls.

Forcing a country into economic isolation is a socialist technique practiced by Hitler and Stalin with great success. The Roman General Fabius, (after whom the British Fabian Socialists took their name),

perfected the military technique of isolating a small enemy contingent of ground forces from its supply lines, and after drawing it into a pocket separated from all possible reinforcements, captured it. All of the socialist tricks offered by the Kremlin are simply invitations to free economies to isolate themselves from productivity, competition and foreign markets, and after they have bolstered up their declining economies by government spending, allow themselves to be taken over by communism. Hitler used this same device in isolating the economies of Western Europe before World War II by refusing to let them trade with each other but only with Germany and on his terms, under threat of military invasion. Hitler boasted that he was able to take them over by telephone, because they were entirely dependent upon trade with Germany.

The writings of Lenin and Stalin reveal a two-pointed program for the defeat of the United States. First, Russia would control Europe by crushing Asia and so deprive Europe of her raw materials shipped from the Far East. Second, after achieving economic control over Europe and the Middle East, Russia would completely isolate the United States from foreign markets and so make us too weak to defend ourselves. The Kremlin has never deviated once from this over-all program for our ultimate defeat.

Socialism and isolationism are so closely connected, it is sometimes difficult to determine which one causes the other. Social measures of sharing the wealth, high taxation, inflation, government ownership of production, all lead to a closed economy. With any one of these measures in operation, an economy becomes isolated by its inability to produce for foreign competitive markets. Once an economy starts to turn in upon itself through the loss of foreign markets, the government begins to control raw materials, prices, wages, and all production, and so the vicious circle continues until its goods can only be sold through bartering agreements with other nations. Competition, which is the mainspring of trade and production, is entirely wiped out.

On the other hand, the United States, the richest and most powerful nation in the postwar world, has priced itself out of foreign markets, while we were spending billions to help other nations to fight

socialism. At least, that is what our State Department assured us it was trying to do. Only the socialist principles operating in our otherwise free economy could ever have isolated us from world markets. Let us analyze the results, for a moment, of two of our several socialist policies upon our country's economy. I refer to,

(a) Government support of labor union monopoly

(b) Government support of farm prices  
The first policy has damaged our economy irreparably. Due to labor's monopoly, privately owned companies which are obliged to compete, were forced to raise wages irrespective of production. Consequently, labor unions have largely priced us out of foreign markets except for a few luxuries and raw materials. The basic policy of the unions has followed the Marxist dogma that labor has the moral right to confiscate and expropriate the profits made from the investment of private capital. This has resulted in our present lack of sufficient investment capital to continue our necessary rate of plant expansion. The rest of the world, who looks alone to us for private investment to expand their own industries, are becoming alarmed about our present situation.

The second policy, based upon a socialist theory of sharing the wealth, is our government support price program for farm produce. High labor costs forced the government to help the farmer, and we all believe the farmer is entitled to his share of the country's prosperity. But had we not allowed labor costs to rise to such unreasonable heights, the farmer could have sold his grains and some of his processed foods abroad. Much of our apparent prosperity is based solely on government spending in grants abroad and socialist measures at home, in spite of our astronomical debt of 278 billion, the interest alone being 7 billion, more than our national budget was a few years ago.

The above two socialist policies have priced us out of world markets and have gone a long way toward isolating our economy. The fact that international rules prevent us from dumping our farm surpluses abroad, has convinced many uninformed Americans that we must continue to spend money at home and abroad, in order to spend ourselves rich and keep up what is popularly called our prosperity.

Much of the present discord between the American taxpayer and his government roots in the difference in motivation of our foreign policy. Our citizens, believing that our government wanted to fight socialism, were glad and proud to share our resources, wealth and opportunities with less fortunate peoples. The first year of the Marshall Plan was welcomed by our taxpayers as a much needed postwar relief measure. But Congressmen insisted upon continuing this relief program for another three years. Then came Point Four, and countless other schemes for permanently financing socialism. Many Congressmen and administration officials are now seriously advocating a continuous program of foreign aid amounting to ten or more billions a year, as a means of getting rid of our surpluses and of supporting our economy by creating bank credits, not backed up by either production of currency.

Now we can see that our sacrifices during the past eleven years, to spend billions of our tax money to help other socialist economies, has netted us no friends, no expanding economy, no foreign markets, but only a group of grasping beneficiaries who demand more and more gifts from us while they embrace openly some form of state controls. Our government never followed up our loans and gifts to other nations with trade treaties, insuring us foreign markets. It never adopted a plan of economic sanctions, only now belatedly suggested by our Senators, as a means of restraining aggressor nations. We should have applied economic sanctions against Russia the first time she moved to annex Poland contrary to her agreement, but our administration was then more interested in helping to build up Russia's economic strength than it was in protecting our own economy.

In this time of extreme nationalism, when all the Western Democracies as well as the uncommitted smaller nations are adopting neutralism, the United States is the only one true international force in the world. We have fought two world wars without asking for one inch of territory. We have proven our generosity in our loans and gifts, in our willingness to pay the lion's share in the West's rearmament, since France and England have been un-

able to meet their share, in our sharing with the West and even with socialist nations our atomic advancement. But with all of our generosity, we cannot escape the effects upon our limping economy, of the socialist measures, which we are still implementing. Unless we can retain our own free economy, we cannot hope to help others resist the effects of socialism in isolating them from world markets. An isolated economy is one of the Kremlin's most powerful tools.

### *Don't Teach Johnny*

"Summoned to school for a 'teacher consultation,' the anxious father of a ten-year-old was asked whether he himself had any questions. 'Why, yes,' he said. 'Can you tell me why my son can't read? At his age, I enjoyed reading.'

The teacher, a strongly opinionated miss, launched into a long explanation filled with pedagogical jargon. 'It's simply that you don't understand our modern methods,' she concluded. 'And please don't try to teach him yourself. If you will refrain from interfering, your son will go successfully through this school and receive his diploma.'

'Certainly,' the father said meekly. 'And I'll try to remember to read his diploma to him.'

Congressman Usher L. Burdick, (North Dakota) has commented: Mr. Eisenhower says that Russia has violated the charter of the U. N. repeatedly and arrogantly, but he doesn't suggest that we throw Russia out of the United Nations. What is the use of drawing all these indictments (and they are all true) if we don't propose to do anything about it?

Are we afraid of Russia, of the U. N., or who is it that we are afraid of? We know that Russia has been a violator of the charter they were instrumental in drawing up, but we let violation after violation go, like water over a dam. Just what will our course be if we fold our arms and let Russia use the U. N. for her own interests against the best interests of the entire world? Are we trying to buy ourselves out of this situation by borrowing more money and scattering it across the surface of the globe? We now see the danger of inflation, but we do not stop this spending. Instead we buy a bigger press

for the Bureau of Engraving so we can print money twice as fast as we could with our old press—and remember, that of every dollar of new currency printed there is behind it a bond of the United States, which will have to be paid out of taxes on this generation and those to follow.

### *Dollars for Defense*

With deep appreciation we acknowledge the following contributions for the work of this Committee:

#### ALABAMA

Lewis Chapter—\$3.00

#### ARKANSAS

Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter \$5.00

John Cain Chapter—\$4.40

#### CALIFORNIA

Achois Comihavit Chapter—donated by Mrs.

Bright R. Paxton—\$3.10

Campanile Chapter—\$2.50

Covina Chapter—\$2.50

John Rutledge Chapter—\$2.00

Letitia Coxie Shelby Chapter—\$5.00

Major Hugh Moss Chapter—\$3.00

Rubinox Chapter—\$5.00

Santa Barbara Chapter—\$3.00

#### COLORADO

Cache LaPoudre Chapter—\$1.00

Peace Pipe Chapter—\$7.50

Namaqua Chapter—\$10.00

#### CONNECTICUT

Phoebe Humphrey Chapter—\$1.00

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dolly Madison Chapter—\$5.00

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Magruder Chapter—\$5.00

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#### INDIANA

Fort Harrison Chapter—\$10.00

#### KANSAS

Newton Chapter—\$2.00

Polly Ogden Chapter—\$4.00

Samuel Linscott Chapter—\$2.00

Wyandot Chapter—\$1.00

#### LOUISIANA

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John Alden Chapter—\$4.00

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#### MINNESOTA

Old Trails Chapter—\$2.00

#### MISSISSIPPI

Chakchiuma Chapter—\$1.00

Doak's Treaty Chapter—\$5.00

Hic-a-sha-ba-ha Chapter—\$1.00

Judith Robinson Chapter—\$5.00

Ralph Humphreys Chapter—\$10.00

#### NEVADA

John C. Fremont Chapter—\$5.00

#### NEW JERSEY

Nassau Chapter—\$5.00

#### NEW YORK

Golden Hill Chapter—\$50.00

John Jay Chapter—\$25.00

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter—in honor of their member, Mrs. Ray L. Erb, National Chairman, National Defense Committee—\$300.00.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter—gift of Mrs. John J. Parsons—\$10.00

North Riding Chapter—\$5.00

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter—\$5.00

Suffolk Chapter—\$5.00

Tuscarora Chapter—\$5.00

White Plains Chapter—\$5.00

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Cornelius Harnett Chapter—\$1.00

Hickory Tavern Chapter—\$5.00

#### OHIO

Columbus Chapter—\$6.00

#### OREGON

Willamette Chapter—\$15.00

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Donegal Chapter—\$2.00

Shikelimo Chapter—\$5.00

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Mary Chilton Chapter—\$2.00

#### TENNESSEE

Bonny Kate Chapter—\$1.00

Captain William Lytle Chapter—\$5.00

James White Chapter—\$5.00

Judge David Campbell Chapter—\$5.00

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Chief Seattle Chapter—\$5.00

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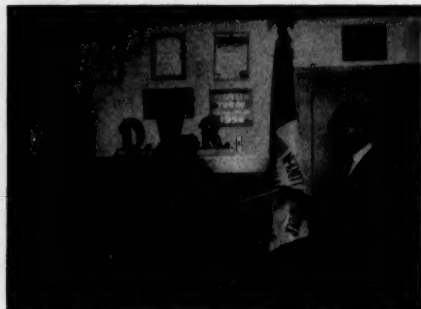
Fort Atkinson Chapter—\$2.00

Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter—\$2.00

Contributions for national Defense work are always acceptable as the above list shows.

## With the Chapters

**John McKnitt Alexander** (Houston, Texas) as its Community Project promoted a phase of the work of the Americanism Committee by giving a Children's Library to the Exchange Youth Foundation Community House, which is located in the Latin-American District of Houston. Members donated over 350 books, including a new set of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, and a bookcase with adjustable shelves and sliding doors was built.



Left to right: Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Vice President General from Texas and National Chairman of the Americanism and D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Grady Kirby, Chapter Regent; and Mr. Ray Harder, President of the Downtown Exchange Club of Houston.

Presentation, with appropriate ceremonies, was made by the Regent, Mrs. Grady Kirby, at a luncheon meeting of the Downtown Exchange Club on January 17th. Mr. Ray Harder accepted the gift for the Community House.

Among those attending was Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, Vice President General from Texas and National Chairman of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee.

This project was under the able direction of the Chapter Chairman of that committee, Claire Blount Marx (Mrs. Albert).

Mrs. Denman Moody, Press Chairman

**Knickerbocker** (New York City, N. Y.). Our 60th Anniversary was celebrated on January 26, 1957, at a luncheon at the Hotel Gramercy Park in New York City. Among the honored guests were Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, New York State Regent; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells and Mrs. James Grant Park, Honorary State Regents. In addition several State Officers and a large number of Regents from New York City Chapters attended.

Our spirits were saddened by the death of Mrs. James Degrasse Shipman on January 25, 1957. Mrs. Shipman, besides being a past Regent of the Chapter, had always been a tireless worker for the chapter and a source of inspiration to us all. She was the mother of our present Regent, Miss Jessica Shipman, who was, of course, unable to attend the luncheon.

A wonderful talk was given by Judge Sylvia J. Singer of the Domestic Relations Court on the importance of home life and environment in com-

bating Juvenile Delinquency. Delightful music was sung by Miss Vivian Farrell, accompanied by Mrs. Canfield, organist of the Church of the Incarnation. Short greetings were given by Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Erb, and other guests were individually mentioned and introduced.

Mrs. Victor Frederickson, a past Regent, presented the chapter with a beautiful birthday cake and gave a short talk on the early days of Knickerbocker Chapter, stressing both serious and amusing incidents.

Jane K. Stanton, First Vice Regent

**Muskegon** (Muskegon, Mich.) undertook and successfully carried out an interesting and worthwhile Community Service project this year. Our November meeting was a workshop during which members made a wide variety of leather gifts for the children of the Muskegon Children's Home. One of our members, Mrs. C. W. Porter, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Bidwell, who is our chapter treasurer, directed us in this work. Before the meeting a committee met with Mrs. Porter to cut and punch leather and make other preparations so that work during the meeting might go smoothly. By the end of the evening, we had created a beautiful and colorful array of moccasins, purses, billfolds, belts and cowboy gun holsters so dear to the hearts of little boys. There were gifts to please every age from five up.

Working together under such gracious direction for a common purpose has served to bring us closer together, and to have made us individually more aware of the needs, spiritually and physically, of the less fortunate in our community. This awareness is creating a growing interest in seeking and fulfilling other needs among the people in our area.



Left to right: Mrs. Carl Bidwell, Chapter Treasurer and also a Junior member, and her mother, Mrs. Charles Porter, chairman of the project.

Mr. Fred Wight, Director of the Muskegon Children's Home, wrote us as follows in appreciation of our efforts. "The staff has looked at the wonderful assortment of handmade leather goods that your organization has made for the children at the Home. We recognize that these items represent a considerable amount of time, talent, and effort, and we want you to know that we deeply

appreciate your interest, desire, and concrete effort to make this a happier Christmas for the children under our care." We found particularly meaningful the phrase "concrete effort" and shall endeavor to continue community projects that are similarly effective.

Mrs. Robert W. Murray, *Regent*

**Fort Halifax** (Winslow, Maine). Flag Day ceremonies were held at Fort Halifax, Winslow, Maine with a flag pole dedicated, a new flag accepted and a gift of money received for the preservation of Fort Halifax.

The Maine Central Railroad gave the flag pole. In 1913 the Railroad erected a pole at Fort Halifax and ever since chapter members have seen that the flag was flying on suitable days between Memorial Day and Veterans Day. In 1924 the Fort was deeded to our chapter "to hold forever and preserve as long as is practicable." The Fort was built in 1754 and elaborate ceremonies were held in 1954 to commemorate its 200th anniversary.



Fort Halifax, Maine, celebrates Flag Day. Left to right: Mrs. Albert Chamberlain, a charter member; Summer Clark, Maine Central Railroad; Mrs. Clyde Kitchin, and Mrs. Ezra White, State Regent.

Last year the 1913 flag pole was declared unsafe and so the Railroad supplanted it with one of wrought iron, painted white and a flag was given by Mr. Ezra B. White of Waterville in honor of his wife, a past regent of this chapter and now our State Regent.

A substantial gift of money was received anonymously for the preservation of the fort itself.

Also the chapter presented an Award of Merit to George M. Hibbard of Bangor and Jesse M. Howard of Gorham. In July 1955 Mr. Howard was the driver of a truck laden with 5000 gallons of gasoline which stalled on the Fort Halifax crossing. He ran down the track to flag an on-coming train and Mr. Hibbard, the engineer, miraculously managed to halt the train after it had just touched the truck, but gently enough not to cause an explosion. The result would have been a holocaust and possibly Fort Halifax would have been destroyed as it stood only a few feet away.

Guests were present from 14 of the 37 chapters in the state. Mrs. LeRoy Jackson of Oakland is chapter regent and Mrs. Eldwin Wixson, a past regent, was general chairman of the day.

Not shown in the picture is Mrs. Jackson, Col. Edwin Heywood, representing the Governor, (Col. Heywood is the son of Mrs. Roy Heywood, a past Vice President General) and Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General.

Mrs. Eldwin A. Wixson  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Pemaquid** (Damariscotta, Maine) entertained recently as a guest Mrs. Ezra B. White of Waterville, Maine, Regent of the State Society. Pemaquid Chapter is made up of ladies from the towns of Lincoln County, Maine.



Seated, in the picture, are Mrs. Roscoe Chase, Damariscotta, Librarian; Miss Dora Greenlaw, Boothbay Harbor, Treasurer; Mrs. Raymond P. Pennoyer, West Boothbay Harbor, Regent; Mrs. Ezra B. White, Waterville, State Regent; and Mrs. George A. Carlisle, Boothbay Harbor, Chaplain. Standing, Mrs. Wallace A. Ripley and Mrs. Samuel J. Knowlton, Damariscotta; and Mrs. William H. Raye, West Boothbay Harbor, members of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Wallace A. Ripley

**Edmund Rogers** (Glasgow, Ky.) has had a most rewarding year in content of program and interest of members. The year began with a luncheon with the State Regent, Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, as guest speaker. For the November meeting, a panel was held with the discussion on "The Influence of Television on America's Youth" enlightening all present on the responsibilities that rest on the shoulders of the Daughters.



On December 5th, a Doll Fair was arranged with historic dolls forming a most interesting exhibit. Members brought their own antique dolls, dolls from other countries, and an exhibit from a Home Economics Class Dressed in authentic suits, hats and bags. The Antique Doll Exhibit, property of Miss Emily Bartley, was authentically dressed in styles and materials of early periods. Gifts of dolls filled the Christmas box for Kate Duncan Smith School. The January meeting was marked by an address, "Andrew

Jackson, Cavalier of the Cumberlands," by James Simmons.

A story hour conducted every other week by a member of the chapter has proven both interesting and helpful as it portrays early historical stories of Barren County, Ky. The children gather after school dismisses and sit around the "Story Teller" at the Mary Wood Weldon Library.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett

**Paducah** (Paducah, Ky.) dedicated a bronze plaque to the "Memory of General William Clark," which is placed on the public market house here. It marks the site which was set aside for a public market in 1827 by Gen. Clark, the younger brother of George Rogers Clark. Three structures have stood at this location, the last and present built in 1905. It seemed fitting for our chapter to dedicate the building as a historical shrine on August 1, 1956, the 186th anniversary of General Clark's birthday, as a part of the Paducah Centennial Celebration.

Mrs. Sara Smith Campbell, member of the Chapter and a local historian, was chairman of the committee who worked tirelessly to save the structure from being torn down to make a parking lot. In presenting the marker to the City officials, Mrs. Campbell paid tribute to General Clark and listed his accomplishments. Concluding the ceremony, a Constitution Day Luncheon was held at the Irvin Cobb Hotel.



Left to right: George Jacobs, Mayor of Paducah; Morris McBride, City Commissioner; Mrs. Frank D. Sayer, Regent; Mrs. Thomas A. Briles, State Historian of Kentucky.

The musical portion of the program was presented by Mrs. William Bloss, an indirect descendant of General Clark. In honoring General Clark, Mrs. Bloss gave a brief history of music popular during his lifetime and also played a number of selections, including the famous "Liberty Song," "Chester," the song of the Revolution, "Darlin' Corey," "Hail Columbia," "Sacramento," "Bound for the Promised Land," and closing with, "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

The Luncheon tables were decorated with arrangements of red, white, and blue flowers, accented with the blue and white D.A.R. flags, and featuring the Constitution Day cards of Grace.

The City Board of Commissioners has designated August 1st of each year as General William Clark Day in Paducah. This action was taken

at the suggestion of our chapter for the "purpose of perpetuating his memory as founder of the town of Paducah."

Mrs. John E. Kirksey, Press Chairman

**Joseph Gravelly** (Danville, Va.). Recipients of Good Citizenship Awards given each year by the Joseph Gravelly Chapter are shown receiving their medals from Miss Bernice Wyatt, chapter chairman.

The medals are awarded to boys and girls in sixth, seventh, and eighth grades on the basis of Honor, Service, Courage, Leadership, Patriotism, Devotion to God, Country, and Home, through the D.A.R. National Defense Committee.



From left to right: Ormond Bliss, Joan Pritchett, eighth grades, Schoolfield School; Brenda Jones, sixth grade, and Martin Donelson, seventh grade, from John L. Berkley School; Judy Walsh and Harry Greene Lea, sixth grades, West End School.

Mrs. Winston Edwards, Regent

**Paul Revere** (Boston, Mass.). On Thursday morning, February 7, 1957, at the College Club of Boston, our chapter had the honor of presenting an Award of Merit to Mr. Wendell H. Coltin for his fine articles on safe driving. Mr. Coltin has been a reporter for the Boston Herald since August, 1954. He formerly worked for papers in Haverhill, Mass., Wilmington, Delaware, and Newburyport, Mass., which is his native city. During World War II he was in the Air Force and assigned to public relations.



Left to right: Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Vice Regent, Mr. Wendell H. Coltin and Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R.

Mr. Coltin's Herald Safety Crusade series won first prize from among more than 1200 entries in the annual contest of the American Trucking Association and he has won many other honors. So, we of Paul Revere Chapter were proud to

honor this newspaper man for the outstanding work he has done in helping prevent bad accidents on our highways.

The meeting was opened by the Regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Storer, with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the American's Creed, followed by the first verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A special guest was Mrs. Ernest F. Forbes, State Chairman of National Defense. Miss Storer then turned the meeting over to Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Vice Regent of the Chapter who presented the Award of Merit to Mr. Coltin.

Our Chapter was indeed fortunate to have as its principal speaker, Mr. A. S. Brent, Assistant Special Agent in charge of the Boston office of the F.B.I., who told of the splendid work that great organization is doing. It started back in 1912 and was known as the Bureau of Investigation and later became the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Brent told us that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover joined the F.B.I. in 1924 and after he took over it became one of the most powerful and efficient organizations in the world today. It was a privilege for our Chapter to hear about this fine, outstanding body of men.

A luncheon concluded this very interesting meeting.

*Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Vice Regent*

**Major George Gibson** (Gibson Station, Va.). The annual interchapter meeting of the three Southwest Virginia Chapters—the Boone Trail, Lovelady, and Major George Gibson—was held at the Cumberland Mountain Hotel, near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, on Saturday, October 20, with a one o'clock luncheon.

Mrs. Will A. Fugate, Regent of the Major George Gibson Chapter, presided. Miss Maggie Mae Rector gave the invocation and Mrs. M. R. McCorkle, Regent of the Boone Trail Chapter, gave the greetings. The response was by Mrs. C. Ed Gardner, Regent of the Lovelady Chapter. Mrs. Herman Matthews accompanied by her husband sang "Trees."



Mrs. T. E. Dickenson, Vice Director, introduced Mrs. Walter D. Bohlken, Director of District IV, Southwest Virginia, D.A.R. Mrs. Bohlken in discussing her subject "Our Heritage," urged the members, as free Americans, to exercise their voting rights in order to keep America free. She also stated that the D.A.R. is the most looked up to group in the world today and the most feared by the Communists and the most respected on Capitol Hill in America.

Mrs. Vernoy Tate, State Recording Secretary of Virginia, spoke on the Honor Roll requirements. Mrs. S. H. Flowers represented the Kentucky Path Chapter in the absence of the Regent.

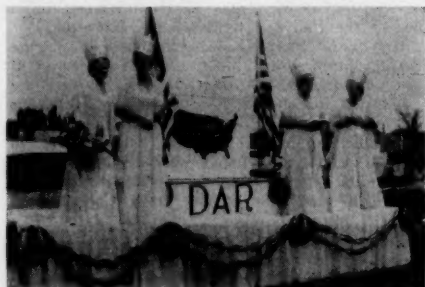
The Major George Gibson Chapter had charge of the arrangements. The table decorations were attractive arrangements of flowers in the autumn

colors and purple and white grapes. The program menus at each guest's place were pictorial Kodachrome pictures of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. On the program were the words, "Welcome to the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park."

The meeting closed with the group singing "God Bless America."

*Mrs. Will A. Fugate, Regent*

**Greene Academy** (Carmichaels, Pa.) promoted the active observance of Constitution Week by entering a float in the annual Coal Festival at Carmichaels. The Daughters used the theme "Our Freedom," symbolizing Freedom from Want; Freedom from Fear; Freedom of Religion; and Freedom of Speech. These blessings of liberty were presented on a white float decorated with flags and patriotic colors. Mrs. Homer Hartley was chairman of the committee.



Left to right: Mrs. Lewis Vance, Mrs. William H. Hartley, chairman of the float, Mrs. Isaac Patterson and Miss Margaret Titus.

Also for Constitution Week a display was placed in the window of a local store; flags were flown; materials were distributed to schools and Grace cards were placed on the tables of the school cafeteria. A program "Meet Your Constitution" was presented.

Some of the other highlights of the year were a historic pilgrimage and a picnic at Old Economy, Ambridge, and a picnic at the Church Homestead in Rogersville. The third birthday of the Chapter was observed by having the Western Director, Mrs. Macdonald S. Reed as a speaker.

Our presentations to students were seven history medals; eight Good Citizenship medals; and four Good Citizenship pins. We presented the Award of Merit to Miss Elizabeth Richey.

Installation of the new officers was conducted at the home of the new Regent, Mrs. Ralph E. Dowlin. A past-regent pin was presented to the retiring Regent, Mrs. Lewis Vance. Four members attended State Conference, two working on committees. These members were joined on Tuesday evening by eight more.

*Mrs. Ralph E. Dowlin, Regent*

**Ann Poage** (Houston, Texas). As our speaker at the January 1957 meeting, our chapter was fortunate, indeed, to have Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., and National Chairman of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship Committee. Mrs. Thomas spoke eloquently on the scope of the work of her Committee and gave a vivid description of the inspiring work being carried on in

the District of Columbia at the Americanization School. She also complimented our Chapter on the Americanism publicity given by the Shell Oil Company to the attached photograph which appeared in the Pecten, Shell's publication for employees in the Houston area which has a circulation of 2600, and then in the Shell News which is nationwide with a circulation of 45,000.



The photograph shows Mrs. Paul Duane Prestwood, Chairman of the Americanism and D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship, chatting with Mr. Henry C. Lefkovits (left), Dr. Charles E. Weller, (right), newly naturalized citizens. Both men are physicists at the Exploration and Production Research Laboratory.

Miss Mary Smith, *First Vice Regent*

**Captain William Rowan** (Livermore, Ky.) chapter members held their final meeting of the year at Audubon State Park, Henderson, Ky. The group formed a motorcade at their county seat, Calhoun, and proceeded west on 136 Highway to Rangers Ferry, in the famed BEND of Green River. There they crossed one of the few remaining ferries in use today. Wending their way on, several miles through the neighboring county to 41 U.S., they followed its course the remaining 35 miles to the entrance to the virgin forest preserved in memory of the Great Naturalist and Ornithologist, John James Audubon, 1785-1851.

Approaching the Lodge, now a picnic shelter, the Daughters "made camp." After a brief session, program conductress, Mrs. Anna Nuckols introduced the speaker, Mrs. John (Irene Davis) Lindley, whose subject, "Why Should We Climb Our Family Tree?" aptly applied and charmingly delivered, gave many logical reasons to the frequent query heard repeatedly by our contemporaries. At mid-day a covered-dish luncheon was served under a canopy of primeval branches that have long been the habitat of Audubon's wildlife.

Memorial Museum occupied the group in the P. M. In Gallery No. 2 were exhibited personal letters, silverware, jewelry (some pieces made of human hair) and family portraits of rare color and worth. The Henderson County Historical Society has its exhibit on the second floor of this building, showing numerous articles of furniture, paintings, etc. The entire display was ably interpreted by the Curator.

The old "Goodrum Inn" next received its well merited visit. Now a gift shop of note, its interior beautifully re-decorated, rare vases adorn the mantels and innumerable pieces of china, silver, brass, jade and crystal enhance the surroundings.

On the return trip many incidents, both real and legendary were re-enacted verbally and many landmarks viewed in transit. Hostess for the "Pilgrimage," who also served as guide and interlocutor, was Mrs. W. E. (Katharyn C. Whitaker) Leachman.

Mrs. W. E. Leachman, *Chapter Historian*

**El Portal** (Clovis and Portales, N. M.). Mrs. Douglas B. Stone, Vice Regent, presented, on behalf of El Portal Chapter, an Award of Merit, to Dr. Floyd D. Golden, President of Eastern New Mexico University. The presentation was made at the annual Roosevelt County Chamber of Commerce Banquet. Dr. Golden has worked for many years, and in many ways to perpetuate American ideals and philosophies. He was the representative of the National American Legion to the White House Conference on Education, and also was a member of a special committee which prepared the pamphlet, "Communism versus the American Way of Life." This publication has been distributed to educators throughout New Mexico, and is also one of the pamphlets sold and distributed by the National Defense Committee, D.A.R.



El Portal Chapter, with active members in the Clovis-Portales area of New Mexico, has worked in all phases of D.A.R., winning the Gold Honor Roll Certificate for the last two years. We maintain a genealogical workshop every Wednesday morning at the Eastern New Mexico Library, where our genealogical library is kept. The local radio station, KENM, has donated, in the past year, ten hours of free public service time to programs which our chapter chairmen have prepared and presented. All of our members feel both proud and humble in carrying out their responsibility to bring the D.A.R. message, indeed, the American Freedom's message to people in this "gateway" to the west.

Mrs. Floren Thompson, Jr., *Regent*

**Kankakee** (Kankakee, Ill.). A plaque bearing the inscription "In memory of Noel LeVasseur, first white settler in Kankakee County, placed by the Kankakee Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution" was dedicated on June 15, 1956 at the grave of Noel LeVasseur in Maternity Cemetery near the old French settlement of Bourbonnais. Chapter members and friends of the descendants of the LeVasseur family attended the service.

Mrs. Fred Nusbaum, Regent, read the D.A.R. Ritual of commemoration. Mrs. Fannie Still spoke of the life and activities of this pioneer French Canadian who came in the early eighteen twenties to the valley of the Kankakee River known to the Indians as "Beautiful Land."



In 1832 Noel LeVasseur was instrumental in making the Treaty of Tippacanoe by which our United States Government acquired the land in this area from the Indians. Speaking of these early settlers, Mrs. Still quoted from Burt Burroughs' *Tales of an Old Border Town*—"Writing of these things in this day is no easy task, we realize with regret that it was undertaken too late to do full justice to the life story of a border settlement that has after many vicissitudes emerged a well ordered community, her pioneers sleep hard by the scene of their endeavors, but the voices are stilled, they left no written record in the main and of the things they said and the things they did we collect but fragments in this day and count ourselves fortunate, a people long since passed on who deserve at least as a reward for having lived the poor boon of remembrance." So reverently the Kankakee Chapter paid tribute to the first pioneer who was a neighbor and friend of the Pottawatomies and who brought the first religious teachers to this Beautiful Land.

Mrs. Fannie Still, *Press Chairman*

**James Madison** (Hamilton, N. Y.). The Guest Day meeting and luncheon which was held at Colgate Inn, Hamilton, on October 19th, was outstanding among the interesting meetings of the past year. More than 100 members and guests, including National Chairmen, State Chairmen and area Regents were present.

In her own cordial way, Miss Minnie Stebbins of Earlville, Regent, welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. George Duffy, Honorary Vice President General and past State Regent; Mrs. Lyle Howland, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Donald Hotchkin, State Director; Mrs. Winfred Potter, member of the Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Wallace Nixdorf, Chairman of National Honor Roll; Miss Mabel Truman, Chairman of Friendly Fund; Miss Lillian Stebbins, Chairman of Olive Whitman Memorial Scholarship Fund; Mrs. Leland Post, past State Director; Mrs. Benjamin Tracy, past State Chairman of American Indian Com-

mittee; each of whom brought a brief message of her particular work.

Visiting regents were presented from the following Chapters—General Winfield Scott, Comfort Tyler, Skenandoah, Owahgena; Fort Stanwix, Fort Plain, General Asa Danforth, Ganowauges, Captain John Harris, and Fayetteville.

Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Vice Regent, was introduced, and in her very forceful and pleasing manner, gave a most interesting talk on the work of the D.A.R. Mrs. Albert Getchonis, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Smith, entertained with vocal solos.

This year, the Chapter celebrates its 56th Birthday with a membership of 154. As in all regular meetings, we closed with the last stanza of America as a prayer.

Agnes E. Maynard  
*Chairman Press Relations*

**Rushville** (Rushville, Ind.). Mrs. Harry H. Wolf of Muncie, State Regent of Indiana, was the guest speaker on Tuesday afternoon, October 9, 1956, when the Rushville Chapter entertained the Lone Tree Chapter of Greensburg, Indiana, at a one o'clock dessert at the Durbin Hotel.

Following the regular ritual opening of the chapter and music by Mr. William Moster and Miss Janet Mauzy, the Regent, Mrs. Louis Lambert, presented Mrs. Wolf, who gave a brief address on the history and objectives of the D.A.R. and told of its accomplishments. She urged that we renew our faith as American citizens, and demonstrate our patriotism by voting. She stated that only fifty-four per cent of those eligible vote and stated "just now National Defense is a most important work."

At the close of the meeting, the group was invited to the Rushville Public Library for the presentation and dedication of a bronze plaque in the entrance of the building commemorating the sponsorship of a drive for books and money by our chapter for the establishment of a library.



The plaque reads:

RUSHVILLE CHAPTER  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
SPONSORED IN THE YEAR 1909  
A BOOK SOLICITATION AND  
A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION  
FOR THE FOUNDED OF  
THE RUSHVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In presenting the plaque to Roy Waggener, President of the Library Board, Mrs. Lambert said, "Rushville Chapter was organized in 1909 with one hundred and seven members, eight of whom are still active (three were present at the ceremony). The solicitation, the chapter's first civic effort, resulted in seven hundred books and

\$1400. These books were placed in a remodeled room at the courthouse." Later, an adjoining room was furnished as a women's lounge, by the chapter.

Responding, Mr. Waggener said, "It gives me great pleasure to have in our Library this plaque commemorating the fact that your chapter sponsored a drive for books and money to establish a Rushville Public Library. You can look with pride on the project you have fostered. This beautiful building was erected in 1928, and now has twenty-one thousand books. The board assures you that we of the present are grateful for your past help and are happy to have this plaque."

Mrs. Roy Waggener, *Chaplain*

**Rhode Island Independence** (Providence, R. I.). A special meeting of our Chapter was called Friday, September 21, 1956 in observance of Constitution Week. A bronze marker was placed on a boulder in the yard of the Eleazer Arnold House, 449 Great Road, Lincoln, Rhode Island. This old stone-ender was built in 1687 and it was known as the Splenden Mansion. In early Rhode Island history, the keeping room was used to hold court.

Mr. John Hutchins Cady, one of the foremost authorities on Colonial architecture was the speaker. He gave a complete history of this house and pointed out the interesting structure of this old mansion. The old tavern was erected one hundred years before the Constitution was adopted. Mr. Chapin Trafford Arnold was an honored guest and a direct descendant of the original owner.



The meeting was held in the keeping room with a welcomed fire in the enormous fireplace and the flickering candle light cast a rosy gleam on the huge summer beam and the pine board walls. Friendly Indians, years ago, spent many a night in front of this fireplace. The Splenden Mansion of Eleazer Arnold is now the property of the Society for the preservation of New England Antiquities.

After the meeting was adjourned, tea and coffee was served and the Regent, Mrs. Oscar E. Darling, cut a large Constitution Cake.

Mrs. Ruth Cowing Browning  
*Press Chairman*

**Peyton Randolph** (Universal City, Calif.) celebrated their 23rd birthday with a group meeting in honor of Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent. The 1 P.M. meeting was held on November 5th, 1956 at Campo de Cahuenga, an Historical Spot where the Treaty, between Lt. Col. Fremont and General Pico, was signed.



Left to right: Mrs. Joseph V. Eimers, Regent of El Camino Real Chapter; Mrs. Kenneth R. Cameron, Regent of San Fernando Valley Chapter; Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent; Mrs. John Gilchrist, Regent of Peyton Randolph Chapter; Mrs. Richard J. Friend, Regent of Don José Verdugo Chapter.

Preceding the meeting, the R.O.T.C. Drill Team, from North Hollywood High School, put on a special drill for the group. Peyton Randolph Chapter not only sponsors this Drill Team but they also are in charge of their uniform replacements, as needed. The Chapter's Guidon Banner was presented to the team two years ago.

Mrs. John Gilchrist, Regent, then called the meeting to order with the D.A.R. Ritual. After the introduction of State Officers and guests, Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice Regent, introduced Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent.

Mrs. Cook gave a very informative talk to Regents and Chairmen. Speaking on Honor Roll Requirements, she stressed Membership, Magazine Subscriptions, Magazine Advertising, the Kate Duncan Smith Special Project (Class room), concluding with, "Please, it is a must, that the amount contributed to the Investment Trust Fund be increased over that of last year."

After the meeting was adjourned, during the Birthday Tea, an Award of Merit was presented to Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand.

Honored guests included Mrs. O. George Cook, State Regent; Mrs. John J. Champieux, State Vice Regent; Mrs. David D. Sallee, State Assistant Chaplain; and Mrs. Clarence B. Hersey, State Librarian.

Chapter Regents who participated in this group meeting, honoring Mrs. Cook, and the Chapters they represent, are, as follows: Mrs. Richard J. Friend, Don José Verdugo; Mrs. Joseph V. Eimers, El Camino Real; and Mrs. Kenneth R. Cameron, San Fernando Valley.

Mrs. John Gilchrist, *Regent*

**Fort Massachusetts** (North Adams, Mass.) observed its 60th birthday on February 6th with a dinner and program at which fifty members and guests were present. Highlight of the program was the presentation of 50-year membership pins to Miss Susan Rickards, a 50-year member; Mrs. Helen Botsford, a 58-year member; Mrs. Alma

Carpenter and Mrs. Ruth Browne who are 60-year members. Miss Josephine B. Reed, Chapter Historian, read the original charter which was presented to the chapter in 1904 although the society was organized in January 1897. In further observance of our 60th anniversary we are planning to entertain the state officers and counsellors at a guest day luncheon on May 15th at the Williams Inn in Williamstown, Mass.



Presentation of an Award of Merit to Mr. Herbert B. Clark on Dec. 23, 1956. Left to right: Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Helen E. Koloc, Regent and Miss Josephine Reed, Chapter Historian.

His many examples of unstinting service to others down through the years were rewarded in a moving ceremony at the North Adams Hospital on December 23, 1956, when Herbert B. Clark was presented by our chapter the Award of Merit. The Award, never before made by our chapter, coincided with the 75th birthday of the revered civic leader who was recovering at the hospital from a fractured hip. The citation was prepared by Miss Reed and it recognized Mr. Clark's lifelong constructive preservation of constitutional rights and was made on the basis of all his accomplishments, which officials of the chapter said were many and varied. The presentation was made by Mrs. Henry I. Koloc, Regent.

The chapter is proud of its record to have qualified for the Gold Star Honor Roll for the past three years and this year to have attained the Silver Star.

Helen Koloc, Regent

**Fort Rennselaer** (Canajoharie, N. Y.). The 50th anniversary of our chapter, which was organized in 1906 with the late Mrs. Willis Bullock as founder and first Regent, was observed with the October Meeting of 1956-1957 held at the Canajoharie Hotel. The table arrangements were gold and white chrysanthemums with gold lettering.

Mrs. Voorhees Bush and Mrs. Guy Houghton, the two living charter members, were seated on either side of the present Regent, Mrs. S. Wesley Planck. "We Remember" was the topic of their reminiscences of the early years of the chapter and interesting incidents of chapter activities. "Highlights in Chapter History" were given by former regents who served from 1924 to the present time.

The anniversary program, arranged by Mrs. Harold Gonia, Vice Regent, included solos by Mrs. C. Everett Dievendorf with Mrs. Lloyd Kling as accompanist; the chapter history read by Mrs. Marion Eckler, and the memorial candlelight serv-

ice conducted by Mrs. Planck and Mrs. Harold White, Chaplain, who placed a single white flower on a white cross for each of the twenty-three charter members of the chapter, while the hymn, "Now The Day Is Over" was sung by the forty-six members present.

Mrs. Edward T. King, Press Chairman

**Downers Grove** (Downers Grove, Ill.). In March of each year we honor the D.A.R. Good Citizen. We also invite the two runners-up and their mothers for 4 o'clock tea. Last year Dot Rekstad was the winner. Virginia Witt and Nancy Dixon were the runners-up. Two History awards are given out each year to 8th grade History students. Last year the winners were Rayann Pederson and Thomas Wilson. Our chapter Regent presents the certificates and medals at a school honors program.

For Memorial Day our chapter had an article from the D.A.R. Flag Quiz printed in our town weekly, "The Reporter." The title was "Know How to Fly the Flag." Our June program was "Proper Disposal of Unused American Flags." We held the ceremony as given in the D.A.R. Magazine and burned many unusable flags. We hope to make it an annual program.

For Constitution Day last year, stickers and posters were distributed to restaurants. At our September meeting, the head of the High School History department, Miss Mildred Bales spoke on "Our Constitution." Our chapter has supplied over 25 D.A.R. Manuals on our Constitution for the foreign-born who are studying to become citizens.

Mrs. Len Young Smith, our State Chairman for Approved Schools, gave a most interesting program showing her colored slides. We have sent many boxes of usable clothing to Kate Duncan Smith School under the chairmanship of Mrs. R. C. Clark.



Present at our 47th Birthday celebration were, left to right: Mrs. R. C. Warner, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. R. M. Beak, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R., and Mrs. E. C. Corbin, Chapter Regent.

We meet the 2nd Tuesday of each month and each January celebrate the birthday of our chapter which was founded on January 22, 1910. Mrs. H. C. Warner gave a most inspiring talk. Also attending was Mrs. R. M. Beak, a former Regent of our Chapter. We honored several other past Regents who also attended and are currently active. We are proud to have attained the Gold Honor Roll award for 1955-1956.

Mrs. E. C. Maus  
Press and Program Chairman

**Bryan Station** (Lexington, Ky.). Students from foreign countries enrolled at the University of Kentucky, Transylvania College and the College of the Bible were the guests of our chapter for a buffet supper October 26, 1956. This year the students were asked to wear their native costume and this colorful dress added much to the occasion. Fifty guests and forty chapter members were present.



Pictured at the party were Mrs. Amalia A. Roberto of the Philippines; Mrs. Wilburn Walter Regent; Miss Sushila Solomon of India; Eddie Saikaly of Lebanon; Miss Artie Lee Taylor, chairman of the Chapter's Foreign Student Committee; and Miss Yaseon Cho of Korea.

The following countries were represented: Lebanon, Egypt, Philippines, China, India, Union of South Africa, Indonesia, Sweden, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Canada, Japan, Iran, Thailand, Guam, Germany, Korea, Turkey, Dominican Republic, Greece, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

During the social hour a colored film showing scenes from the colleges and historical places in Kentucky was shown by two of the C.A.R. boys. The film was loaned to the Chapter by the Standard Oil company for this special showing.

Since 1950 Bryan Station Chapter has made the party for foreign students in the colleges of Lexington one of the special projects of the year. It is one that is enjoyed by the chapter members as much as by the students.

Mrs. Dana G. Gard  
Press Relations Chairman

**Colonel Marinus Willett** (Frankfort, N. Y.). Highlight of 1956-57 was the Golden Anniversary held at the Frankfort First Methodist Church on January 25, 1957, just exactly 50 years after Charter 716 was granted. Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, State Corresponding Secretary, was the guest speaker. The chapter has only one living charter member, Mrs. Frank Watson, national number 53377. She was our special guest and a 50-year pin was presented to her. Orchids worn by Mrs. Maybe, Mrs. Margaret I. McKay, Regent, and Miss Marion Wakefield, Vice Regent, were flown from Hawaii. They were a gift of one of our Junior members teaching in Iolani School in Honolulu. Mrs. Watson wore orchids, gifts from relatives living in Cristobal, Panama, and from friends living in St. Petersburg, Florida. About 100 were present.

Our Good Citizen, Miss Joan Matteson, won the District Prize. We started plans for the organization of a C.A.R. Society to be sponsored

by the local D.A.R. Chapter. A large American Flag was presented by Mrs. McKay for the chapter to the new Frankfort-Schuyler Central School for use in the new auditorium. We are very proud of the fact that we now have 12 Junior members.

Representatives of our chapter attended two meetings of the Herkimer County Historical Society—one held at the Central Nicholas Herkimer Homestead and the other at the historic Spinner Home in Mohawk, N. Y. Mr. Francis Spinner was Secretary of the Treasury many years ago.

The D.A.R. Magazine has been in our Frankfort Free Library for many years and beginning this year it is also in the Library of the Frankfort-Schuyler Central School.

Margaret I. McKay, Regent

**Comanche Springs** (Ft. Stockton, Texas). An awards dinner was given on May 11, 1956, at Taylor's dining room. Invocation was by Mrs. Charles Harral, Chapter Chaplain. Mrs. H. H. Rowe, Regent, led the Pledge to the Flag and greeted guests and members.

Mr. Maurice R. Bullock was presented the Award of Merit by Mrs. H. Q. Lyles, Chairman of National Defense and organizing regent. Mr. Bullock was President of the State Bar of Texas and has labored untiringly for the conservation of our American way of life. He has taken part in all civic activities showing himself a real leader. Throughout the state he has spoken for laws that would preserve for us our constitutional rights, and he sought to raise the standards of the organization which he lead.



M. R. Bullock, Fort Stockton attorney, accepts from Mrs. H. Q. Lyles, National Defense Chairman, the Award of Merit presented him by Comanche Springs Chapter.

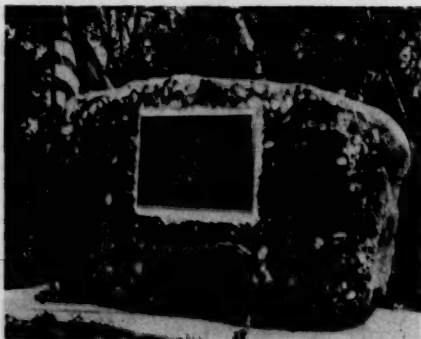
Good Citizenship Award pins were presented to two senior girls, Miss Gwen Partney of McCamey and Miss Joan Whitman of Fort Stockton by Mrs. Harral. These awards are based on character, scholarship and leadership. Two other senior girls who were not able to be present, but to whom pins will be sent by the chapter, are Miss Margaret Ramsier, Grandfalls, and Miss Sandra Kennedy of Rankin. Certificates will be presented at commencement exercises.

Mrs. Bullock and Mrs. Wesley Whitman, mother of the Fort Stockton award winner, were introduced. Other guests were Mrs. Ann Niemann, Mrs. J. R. Calhoun, Mrs. Frances Ball, Mrs. Fred S. Harral, Mrs. Don Carlson McCamey, Mrs. W. H. Willis of Odessa, Mrs. Wood Stevenson, Mrs. Rollis Seng, Mrs. Frank Daniel, Mrs. W. C. Mitchell, Jr. and Mrs. Marvin Franks.

Members attending were Mesdames R. D. Blaydes, Josephine Buchanan, David Clarke, Joe Conger McCamey, Charles Harral, H. H. Rowe, E. H. Warnock, Harry Harris, H. Q. Lyles and Miss Marjorie Newson.

Mrs. John P. McKinley  
State Chairman, Press Relations Committee

**Captain Samuel Felt** (Dowagiac, Mich.) recently dedicated a boulder placed by them at Pickett's Corners. This boulder marks the site of an old Post Office, tavern, and stage coach stop of the 1840-1850 period. The site is located in Wayne Township, Cass County, Michigan. For many years, stages on the route from Kalamazoo to Niles connecting with Chicago and Detroit stages stopped here for food and lodging. The early families of the period came here for their mail, brought by these same stages.



Dr. Harold Fields, Professor of History, Michigan State University, was the principal speaker. Dr. Fields is a direct descendant of Selah Pickett, who after coming to Michigan in 1844, operated the Post Office and tavern. The boulder upon which the plaque was placed by the chapter, was a gift of Lyell J. Wooster, of Dowagiac, who is a great grandson of Selah Pickett.

The Cass County Historical Society also assisted in the service of dedication.

Bertha B. Anthony

**Richard Wallace** (Thetford, Vermont). A beautiful white linen table cloth with an attractive design woven throughout has been presented to the Richard Wallace Chapter of Thetford, Vermont, by the member, Olive Colton Oliver. Her ancestors grew the flax on their Vermont farm and wove the cloth which is 54 inches square and fringed. The table cloth will be preserved at the Vermont Daughters' Mansion, the ancestral home of John Strong, in Addison, on Lake Champlain. John Strong served in the Revolutionary War.

The history of the table cloth is unique, inasmuch as the growing of flax is not a Vermont industry. James Nichols IV, a first settler in what is now known as Vermont, moved from Worcester, Massachusetts to the present town of Dummerston, Vermont in 1773. He built a log cabin two miles north of Fort Dummer where his wife remained while he was building their cabin. Later he built a farmhouse which was being occupied in 1915.

James Nichols V, a son, continued to live on this place after he married Roxana Sargent, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Sargent. To them were born eleven children, the youngest, Eliza, Mrs. Oliver's maternal grandmother, born in 1816, lived to be 100 years old.

James Nichols V, raised the flax on his Dummerston farm. His wife, Roxana Sargent Nichols spun the flax and wove the table cloth during the early 1800s.

The table cloth is in perfect condition and above is the story as given by Olive Colton Oliver, the great grand daughter of Roxana and James Nichols V.

Mrs. Grace L. Woodward  
Vermont State Museum Chairman, D.A.R.

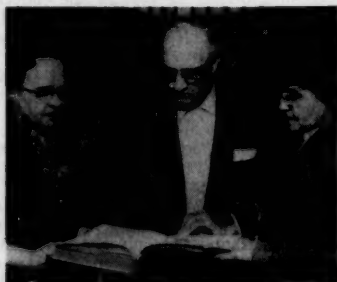
**Sioux Lookout** (North Platte, Nebr.) was presented sixty-five volumes of genealogical books by Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Walker of North Platte. Mrs. George H. Olson, Regent, accepted the gift for the chapter and is planning to have them placed in the D.A.R. Library which is now in the Public Library's Lecture Room.

Among the volumes were ten other books of history of Nebraska, some prominent men of the State and Nation, making the total number of volumes reach seventy-five.

Mrs. Olson, Mrs. George Lannin, genealogist for the Chapter, and Mrs. Ralph Saul, Registrar, are making arrangements with Mr. Donald E. Wright, the Librarian of the Public Library, to make an enlarged D.A.R. Library available to the public.

The chapter had the hundred and sixty lineage books, twenty volumes of the Boston Transcript, two sets of Compendiums and a small number of family records.

Some of the books listed in this gift are: The Early History of Southampton, L. I., two volumes; cities close to Boston, Groton, Lynnfield, Dunsable, Woburn, Salem (six volumes), Lynn, Andover, Reading, Dover, Amesbury, Medford, Salisbury, Chelmsford, Medford, also some marriage records and several family histories.



From left to right in the picture: Mrs. George H. Olson, Regent; Dr. Harold H. Walker and Mrs. Walker.

Dr. Walker, in presenting the books, said he became interested in recording the many branches of his family who settled in and around Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Walker did his own research and has many large scrapbooks filled as a result of his genealogical work. The Chapter appreciates this gift from Dr. and Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. George Lannin  
Chairman Publicity Committee

**Joseph Habersham** (Atlanta, Ga.). The members of our chapter have made two pilgrimages this fall for the placing of historical markers, honoring outstanding Georgia statesmen. The first such journey was made to Clarkston, for the dedication of an historical marker designating the summer home of Joseph Habersham, Georgia's outstanding Revolutionary War patriot; and later Postmaster General under three presidents. The marker was unveiled by Mrs. George Motz, great-great-grand niece of Habersham. She is a member of our Chapter and serves as Flag Chairman.



Unveiling of marker at the summer home of Joseph Habersham. Front row center, Mrs. Cilton B. DeBellevue, Regent; on left, Mrs. John A. Thigpen, State Regent and former regent of Joseph Habersham Chapter; on right, directly between Mrs. DeBellevue and Mrs. Thigpen, back row, Mrs. George E. Motz, great-great-grand niece of Joseph Habersham. Far right, Mrs. Earnest B. Waitt, Historian, and on her left Judge Homer Sutton, speaker for the occasion.

The second marker was recently placed and dedicated at Roswell, Georgia, marking the home of Francis Robert Goulding, eminent Presbyterian Minister, author and inventor; son of Thomas Goulding, founder and first president of Columbia Theological Seminary, and of Miss Mary Wallace Howard of Savannah. This marker was unveiled by Randolph Goulding, great-grandson of Robert Goulding. Appropriate and impressive programs were presented on each occasion, presided over by our gracious Regent, Mrs. Cilton B. DeBellevue.

In October our Chapter was privileged to open its home, Habersham Memorial Hall, to the other Atlanta D.A.R. Chapters and with them entertained at a morning coffee honoring Harnett Kane, and Mrs. Inez Henry, authors of the book, "Miracle In the Mountains," in which all D.A.R.'s are vitally interested. This coffee was held on the day the book was made available for sale.

During Constitution Week our Chapter had several beautiful window displays in department

stores, and we were responsible for several editorials on the Constitution in our local papers.

Recently our Chapter presented an American flag to our new Grady Hospital, a one thousand bed charity hospital soon to be opened and dedicated for the relief of human suffering. Since the creation of our Social and Welfare Committee, Chapter members have contributed over one thousand hours in various volunteer services. A check has been given to Tamassee, our D.A.R. School, for the purchase of a memorial acre for the school, and in honor of Mrs. John A. Beall, beloved honorary-life treasurer.

Martha Power Moore  
Press Chairman

**Judge Lynn** (Washington, D. C.), held an impressive rite at Mount Olivet Cemetery, where at the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, the official insignia of the National Society was unveiled.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Vice Chairman of the Historians' Committee. Mrs. William B. Milne, Regent of Judge Lynn Chapter and Mrs. Leonidas I. McDougale, State Chaplain, read the ritual. After gracious recognition of the occasion by Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Regent, a short biography of the patriots was given by Mrs. Milne. After the formal dedication and unveiling of the insignia by Mrs. Louis E. Callis, State Historian, the ceremony ended with a benediction by Mrs. McDougale. Mrs. J. D. Skinner, Vice President General, and State Officers were present at the ceremony.



The two Revolutionary patriots honored were Constant Freeman, who served as Colonel in the New Hampshire Line and later became the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The other patriot was Captain Benjamin Burche, an ancestor of Mrs. Donohoe. He enlisted at the age of fifteen as a private in the Maryland Line and was mustered out as a Sergeant. He rose to the rank of Captain during the War of 1812.

Mrs. Dolan Donohoe  
Vice Chairman, Historians' Committee

### Michigan and Ohio Advertising

Michigan, under the direction of Mrs. Donald R. Hirschman, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, secured approximately \$3,066.50 worth of advertising for this issue.

Ohio, under the direction of Miss Marie Louise Hamilton, State Chairman of Magazine Advertising, secured approximately \$1,542.00 worth of advertising for this issue.

## Book Reviews

*The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln*—by Ruth Painter Randall. \$3.75—Little Brown & Co.

Ruth Painter Randall is the author of *Mary Lincoln; Biography of a Marriage* and of *Lincoln's Sons*. Now she tells of that historic courtship. It is a different Lincoln; an unskilled young suitor, unsure of himself, doubting and jealous. Lincoln's friends were all being married. Men outnumbered women in busy Springfield, Ill. Blue-eyed Mary Todd, with her quick wit and coquettish manner was most popular. Their courtship was a stormy one. How their break was mended over opposition by Mary's family and what the wedding was like is brought to life by Mrs. Randall.

The author was born in Salem, Va., the daughter of Prof. F. V. N. Painter of Roanoke College. Graduating from Roanoke in 1913, with a masters degree from Indiana University in 1914, in 1917 she married J. G. Randall, a well known historian and Mrs. Randall became deeply interested in her husband's studies on Lincoln and finally collaborated with him to this end.

*A Chance for Glory*—by Constance Wright. \$3.95—Henry Holt & Co.

This is an episode in the life of Lafayette which deals with Lafayette's escape from Olmutz. Constance Wright lives in Pleasantville, N. Y., and was educated at Vassar, Columbia and the Sorbonne. Twenty years ago she came upon a reference to this incident in the biography of Lafayette and she decided to write a novel based upon the escape. The source material was so interesting however that she here reports the story factually. In 1824 Lafayette paid his fourth and last visit to the United States. He had not been here for 40 years and in the interval his life in France and elsewhere had been hazardous. At every banquet and reception he was greeted as "Prisoner" or the "Hero of Olmutz" which he would rather had not been mentioned. In the spring of 1792 France declared war on Austria and Prussia. Revolutionary France resulted and Lafayette in August was a fugitive and he and some of his men crossed into Belgium and were made prisoners by the anti-French Coalition. This is the story of his imprisonment and escape.

*The Green Dragon*—by Robert Bass. \$5.75. Henry Holt & Co.

This is the first biography of Banastre Tarleton. The author is a professor in the Department of English, History and Government at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. This work represents ten years of research and five years in writing. Lieut. Col. Tarleton returned to England from the American Revolution with some victories but one terrible defeat and he was dubbed "Butcher" Tarleton although received as a hero in London. Among the dazzling society which feted him was Mrs. Mary Robinson, the incomparable Perdita, fashionplate of London and the darling of Drury Lane. The hero and the actress met in the studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds and so began 15 years of a gay whirl together. From Major Andre to Marie Antoinette, from the American Revolution through the War of 1812, the great personalities and past events of the time pass through the pages of this large book.

### Putnam House

#### Campus Martius State Museum Marietta, Ohio

Settled in 1788 by a group of 48 pioneers headed by Rufus Putnam, Marietta was named in honor of Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France.

Campus Martius State Memorial Museum is at Washington and Second Street. Campus Martius was originally a square of fortified houses where pioneers took refuge during Indian attacks. Of the original buildings, only one, the home of Rufus Putnam which was built in 1788, remains. It is now sheltered by an imposing museum structure and contains many of the personal possessions of Putnam and relics of pioneer settlers. In the basement is a river museum, containing models and replicas of famous river boats and a display illustrating inland water transportation. Open daily 9 to 5.

In 1917 through the influence of the Marietta Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., Putnam House was acquired by the State and put into the custody of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. In 1929 it was enclosed in a wing of the Campus Martius State Memorial Museum. The museum includes historical exhibits of the Marietta Chapter.

# Genealogical Department

**T**HE ideal way to trace a family pedigree would be to physically re-trace the migrations of that family, working backward generation by generation, and examining the records of each locality in which they lived. But few can do that.

So the first step is to get together what is known in the family. Begin with the Family Bible. Most families had them in the generations between 1800 and 1900, so locate it (some of the older relatives will probably know who has it) and have a photo copy made of *all* the pages containing the family record. Put this information on your working chart.

Then interview or write all the members of the family in the generations older than yours, and get their accounts of their parents and grandparents. Ask particularly for places as well as dates of birth, marriages, death, and for residences. Do not be disturbed if these accounts do not agree. All is grist for your mill. Memory is often unreliable but the mistakes made may indicate lines of research. Analyze all this information, and then proceed to get evidence to support what you have been told. Collect traditions, of course, and interesting stories, but do not accept them as facts until you have proven them. Use them as clues from which to discover the facts.

In some states along the Atlantic Coast death records have been kept for the past hundred years, but in most states only since 1900 or even as late as 1920. Effort should be made to get a copy of the death certificates for parents, and grandparents or great-grandparents who died subsequent to the beginning of such records. In addition to proving the date of death, in some states places of birth and names of parents are also given thereon. If the person whose death certificate is desired died in a city, inquiry should first be made of the Bureau of Vital Statistics or Health Department of that city. If not there, or if death took place outside a city, inquiry should be addressed to the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the state capital of the state in which it took place.

Very few states, except Massachusetts, kept records of births or marriages on a state-wide basis prior to the last sixty years, and some of them only for the last thirty years. Tables showing the dates when such records begin in the various states are given in most of the books listed in the April magazine. Or inquiry may be made directly to the state. It is worth the effort to try to get a copy from the state of the record of any birth or marriage within the past hundred years, as if it is there it will save much searching elsewhere, and often such a record gives much additional information.

If the birth, marriage, or death occurred prior to the keeping of state records, but was in a New England state, the next place to look is the town where it took place. Quite a number, but not by any means all, of the Massachusetts town records have been printed, and a few in some of the other states. If those are not available, and in cases where they have not been printed, one should write to the Town Clerk of the town

where such birth, marriage or death took place. While there has been much destruction of records, and some were never complete, there is a good chance of finding a record subsequent to 1790 and sometimes earlier.

If the birth, marriage or death occurred elsewhere than in a New England state, the next place to look for marriage or death is in the county in which it occurred. Write to the Clerk of the Court of the county in which the marriage took place, giving the names of the couple and approximate date, and ask if he has the record and the cost of furnishing a copy. For a death record, write to the Judge of the Probate Court (in some states the officer is the Ordinary, Surrogate, or Judge of the Orphans Court, or may be even the County Clerk, but a letter addressed to the Probate Judge will be delivered to the proper official). Give the name and approximate date of death, and ask if there is a record of deaths (now and then a county kept such a record) or a record of a will or administration of the estate, and the cost of a copy.

With luck, the line will now be *proven* back to the grandparents or great-grandparents, that is, the generation born 1820-1860 and dying 1890-1930, except possibly some places and dates of birth have not been found. For these, look at or have some one search the 1850 and 1880 Census, providing the place of residence during those years is known. The 1850 Census is the first Census that listed the name of every person. It gives the name, sex, age, and place (state or county) of birth, and from the family in which the name appears one can frequently ascertain the parents' names. The 1880 Census gives the same information, with the addition of the place of birth (*not* the names) of the parents of each person listed. So if the ancestor in whom you are interested can be found in the Census, you will have the place of birth and the age, even though not the exact date of birth. As Census takers sometimes were furnished with erroneous information then (just as now) it is well to check this information, where it is feasible to do so, by examining also the 1860 and 1870 Census records.

So far, all the work has been done in person by interviews or by correspondence and the cost has been merely fees for copies of public records and the cost of having the Census records searched.

It would be ideal if one could then go to the place where the earliest proven ancestor was born and start work in the original records there. But seldom can that be done. So the next step is to go to a library.

## *Working in a Library*

The first thing to bear in mind in working in a library is that *you cannot believe everything you see in print*.

There are probably more bad genealogies in print than there are good ones. The number of erroneous statements in print, in genealogies, in local histories, and in general works is almost unbelievable. Often, too, there are errors due to

inability of the copyist to understand old handwriting. And too many authors read their own meaning into records, or, lacking in knowledge of history or the customs of the times, misunderstand what they read, and so summarize such records, quite incorrectly. So when working with printed material, bear all this in mind.

The first step, in the library, is to see if there is a genealogy of a family of the name you are tracing. Remember, of course, that there is almost no name represented by only one family. Also remember that there is no one spelling of a proper name, and that variations in spelling occur for almost every surname prior to around 1850, when they began to be stabilized. Examine the genealogy of a family of the name in which you are interested. See if by chance a line in it is traced down to show a person of the name, birth place and birth date of your ancestor. If you already have evidence, independently, of the correctness of the name, place and date, and you find it is such a genealogy you *may assume* that the person listed therein may be the one for whom you are looking, that is, that you have found your line. Then you should proceed to authenticate it.

There are some genealogies that are thoroughly reliable, of course. Others are good as to recent generations, that is, since 1830 or thereabouts, but not to be relied on for the earlier periods. The searcher must learn by experience how to evaluate a book, to know whether to put credence in it.

There is one basic rule for judging the credibility of any evidence or any book. *A statement of fact is good only to the extent that the fact is within the personal knowledge of the person making the statement.*

Applying this rule to a genealogy, it is clear that the genealogy may be accepted as to the generations within the generation or immediately preceding generation of the author, since facts on those generations were no doubt furnished by persons knowing them of their own knowledge, but for generations or periods earlier than that the statements in a genealogy or other published work can be accepted only to the extent that the source of the information is stated and that it can be checked. There is still one more qualification. Unfortunately some genealogies have been so carelessly prepared, and have not been proof-read, and glaring errors of pure carelessness abound. Such a volume should not, of course, be accepted as authentic, even for current names and dates.

A genealogy that gives specific references to volume and page of source material for every statement made therein may be accepted; otherwise the genealogy or other published work should be used merely to furnish a tentative line for which evidence must be found. It is not sufficient for a reference to be given; that reference must be to an acceptable source of information.

If a genealogy begins with the statement that three brothers came to this country, view the entire book with suspicion. Almost every family has that tradition and it is almost never true. Its mythical quality is so well known that acceptance of it stamps the author at once as being credulous and totally inexperienced in competent genealogical research.

If there is no genealogy that has a line traced down to include your first proven ancestor, drop the genealogies, and start working backward from that ancestor. Do not make the mistake of starting with some family to which family tradition assigns you and try to trace down to yourself. You can spend much time and money, and be completely frustrated.

If the birth or earliest known residence of the earliest ancestor you have traced, for example, your great grandfather, was west of the Alleghenies or in a section of an eastern state that was settled after 1800, see if there is a county history for the county of residence. The county histories written in the 1850-1890 period often provide valuable clues, since they frequently tell from whence the early settlers came, and in the biographical sketches usually give the names, dates and states of origin of the line back a generation or two, which often carries it before 1800. As the information was usually supplied by the persons themselves, it may be accepted as correct, for the parents and grandparents of such person, unless proved subsequently inaccurate.

When available, source materials should be consulted, rather than compilations. So next see if there have been published abstracts of wills and administrations, copies of cemetery inscriptions, lists of marriage bonds or licenses, church records, and similar records of the locality of interest. In the New England states, look first for the Vital Records, that is, the record of births, marriages and deaths maintained by the towns in early days.

In using such records, again a caution is necessary. Do not assume that every person of the name in which you are interested is your man. It is important that effort be made to identify everyone of the same name in the locality, ascertain his or her relationship to others, etc., before you can be sure which dates are those of your ancestor. Many of the mistakes in identity that have caused embarrassment later would have been avoided had this rule been followed.

Modern secondary works are seldom of much value, except as furnishing clues to be followed up.

In future issues, attempt will be made to indicate more definitely procedure in tracing lines through specific states, and the books that may be the most helpful in such work.

### **Where Was He From?**

One of the most serious problems confronting a searcher is to determine the state or origin of an ancestor who appears as a grown man in one of the states settled largely after 1775.

As careful study of migration routes and the conditions in the new settlement as well as the older states at the time is very helpful. This phase of the matter will be considered in future issues.

Extracts from records in the "old colonies" indicating friends, relatives or property in the newer states frequently furnish the desired information or furnish indications to those whose ancestors may be in the same area. Such extracts will be published from time to time, as they can be obtained. Readers who have such notes or come across references in unpublished

records which give such information are invited to send them to the Genealogical Records Committee for use in the Magazine.

*Contributed by a member who wishes to remain anonymous, as she is unable to answer correspondence concerning them.*

Showing Riddles in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky:

*Prince George's Co., Md., Deed Book H.H. No. 1, p. 20.*—Nov. 8, 1785. John Riddle, to son Zachariah Riddle of Loudoun Co., Va., slave "Jack." Wit.: Richard Henderson.

*Prince George's Co., Md., Deed Book I.R. No. 8, p. 114.*—May 8, 1808. James Riddle, "... whereas by my marriage with Miss Arianna Stewart of Bladensburg, Prince George's Co., Md." owns slave "Christiana"; sets her free.

*Prince George's Co., Md., Deed Book I.R. No. 8, p. 297.*—James Riddle of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penna., slave "Philip" aged 13, purchased from William Stewart of Bladensburg, set free when aged 28.

*Montgomery Co., Md., Deed Book P, p. 296.*—Dated July 23, recorded Aug. 27, 1811. John Riddle of Warren Co., Ky., to John Hester of Montgomery Co., Md. "Estate of which William Ray died posses in Montgomery Co., Md., and said John Riddle inherited through his mother."

*Montgomery Co., Va., Deed Book M, p. 234-5.*—P. of A., 1835. Jonathon Bestor and Mary his wife of Gallia Co., Ohio, send power of attorney to Jacob Huffman of Giles Co., Va., to sell 220 acres, "a tract of land conveyed by Philip Bestor dec'd to the said Jonathan Bestor." . . . Jacob Huffman and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of the said Philip Bestor.

*Russell Co., Va., Book 6, p. 158.*—Dated July 7, 1819. John Burgess of Kershaw Dist., S. C., executor of will of Timothy Burgess, dec'd, of Russell Co., Va. Sells lands which are part of a patent for 916 acres to said Timothy Burgess; sells to William Gilmore 50 acres and 429 acres; sells to William Perry 15 acres and to William Wright the remainder.

*Russell Co., Va., Book 6, p. 229.*—Jan. 4, 1819. William Parry of Russell Co., and Nancy his wife to William Gilmore for \$400 land on Big Cedar Creek, waters of Church River, part of tract granted to Timothy Burgess Dec. 10, 1792. 154 acres.

*Russell Co., Va., Book 6, p. 317.*—May 1, 1820. Henry Carr Price, heir at law and devisee of Richard Price of Russell Co., to William Perry (Parry), for \$25 all right and claim of Henry Price to land on Cedar Creek, 200 acres adjoining William Gilmore.

*Court House, Baltimore, Md., Book 5, p. 397.*—Will of Mordecai Price, signed 1 March 1796; Prob. 8 June 1796. Wife Rachel Price and two sons Mordecai and Joseph Price, executors. Seven children, Ann Matthews, Mordecai Price, Rachel Scott, Sarah Morgan, Elizabeth Benson, Joseph Price and Elijah Price. Wit.: Samuel Price, Benjamin Hooker, Jr., and James Hooker.

*Court House, Baltimore, Md., Book 8, p. 235.*—Undated. Prob. Sept. 16, 1807. Daughter Esther Tipton; son Jesse Price; daughter Mary Underwood, money charged against her husband Neemiah Underwood; Pheby Price; Ann Price; tract of land equally divided between sons Benjamin and John; son William land at "Kantuckey" that was deeded to him by power of

attorney from Benjamin Price; loving wife Tabitha to occupy premises "where we now live" to support young children; three daughters Esebl, Elesebeth and Ketturah. Wife Tabitha and William executors. Wit.: Aquilla Tipton, John Goodwin, Henry Leef, John Bond.

*Frederick Co., Va., Book 1, p. 443.*—Will of John Milton. Dated Aug. 5, 1750, Pr. Nov. 14, 1750. Wife Catherine estate in Fairfax Co., Va., adjoining Henry Fitzhugh. Brother Michel Milton's son John Milton the plantation known as "Keith's" in Fairfax Co., Va. To god-dau. (illegible) Stephens; To Catherine Blinker; to "my brother Michael's three daughters" Abigail, Sarah and Mary; To "my wife's daughter" Mary now wife of William Stephens; to "my brother's son John Milton." Wit.: Patrick Casey, Nath'l Posley, Abram Anderson.

Catherine Milton's administration bond; sec. Edward Snickers and John Sturman. Inventory taken by Taliaferro Stribling, John Madden, John Sturman.

*Frederick Co., Va., Book 12, p. 314.*—Recorded Feb. 28, 1825. Griffin Taylor's estate: Account with David H. Allen, Extr. Paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Jordan on acct. of her portion of her father's estate. Paid to John B. Taylor to defray his expenses to Kentucky and Indiana on business for the estate. Paid to William Taylor, administrator of John Milton's estate. Paid to Eben Taylor as trustee for John Taylor on acct. of his portion of his father's estate. To John Taylor's trustee. To Eben Taylor as trustee and guardian of the heirs of Bushrod Taylor dec'd.

Sometimes deeds are made by various members of a family, resident in different localities, and a careful study is necessary in order to determine relationships. A case in point is that of a Richards-Lee connection in Frederick Co., Va. John Richards died in Frederick Co. in 1757 and left his property to children of his brothers and sister on certain conditions. His nephew Henry, son of his brother Peter Richards of Devonshire, England, came over to claim his one-half the land. John Lee, who had married Alice Richards, daughter of Peter Richards, came over and acted as attorney for the other heirs. John Lee made deeds of partition with Henry; then went to Burlington, New Jersey. From there he and Alice his wife conveyed the share of the other heirs to a gentleman in New Jersey, who in turn conveys it to Henry Richards. Henry died in Virginia. Following are excerpts from the pertinent documents.

*Frederick Co., Va., Book 2, p. 254.*—Dated Nov. 28, 1749. Probed Aug. 2, 1757. "To my brother Peter Richards' children in England" . . . then entails the land from them to his brother Henry Richards' children, then to his sister Hannah's family. Provides that if a male descendant of one of the brothers beginning with Peter, comes to America to settle, he shall have one-half the land and the rest is to be sold and divided among the other children of Peter.

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 15, p. 41.*—Peter Richards, the younger, of Otterson, Co. of Devon, Kingdom of Great Britain, Yeoman; Mary Richard, of East Budleigh, in said county, spinster; and Alice, wife of John Lee, of Harford, in said Co., yeoman; . . . which Peter Richards, Mary Richards, and Alice Lee, together with

Jonathan Richards, yeoman, . . . and Henry Richards late of Philadelphia but now of the Colony of Virginia . . . we the five children of Peter Richards the elder, of E. Budleigh, Gt. Br., brother of John Richards, late of Frederick Co., deceased, husbandman" . . . Whereas said John Richards by will gave to his brother Peter Richards' children all his estate, and appointed Joseph Lupton, Sr. and Jr. as executors, "all of us the said heirs of Peter Richards the elder, dec'd" appoint John Lee our attorney, etc. Wit. in City of Exeter, Gt. Br. Dec. 26, 1770. Recorded in Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1771.

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 16, p. 215.*—Sept. 9, 1773. Henry Richards of Frederick Co., Va., to John Lee, late of England, "land in the actual possession of the said Lee . . . on the north side of Cedar Creek . . . in Frederick Co., Va., for £50 . . ."

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 16, p. 217.*—Sept. 16, 1773. John Lee, late of England, to Henry Richards of Frederick Co., Va. "do hereby confirm to said Henry Richards land now in his actual possession, which land is on the west bank of Cedar Creek at the mouth of Duck Run."

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 15, p. 44.*—Power of attorney from Jonathan Richards of England to his brother Henry Richards in Virginia.

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 20, p. 117.*—Dec. 1, 1775. Peter Richards and Mary Richards of Budleigh, Co. of Devon, children of Peter Richards of said place, dec'd, by their attorney John Lee, said John Lee, now of the County of Burlington, West Jersey, and Alice his wife, another children of Peter Richards, dec'd, sell to Thomas P. Hewings of Burlington, New Jersey, Esq. (after stating that one-half had been set out to Henry Richards, "by this conveyance is conveyed the remainder of the estate.")

*Frederick Co., Va., Deed Book 20, p. 353.*— . . . go to the home of John Lee in Burlington, New Jersey, to take the signature of Alice Lee."

*Fairfax Co., Va., Book B, p. 516.*—July 20, 1749. Richard Crist of Bluford (Beaufort?) Co., N. C., to John Lindsey of Frederick Co., Va.

*Loudoun Co., Va., Book D, p. 3.*—July 25, 1763. Abram Lindsey of Craven Co., S. C., to John Neavell of Frederick Co., Va., land formerly lying in Stafford Co., but now in Loudoun Co. Wit.: James Lindsey, John Lindsey, Jr.

*Frederick Co., Va., Superior Court Order Book (1799-1800), p. 123.*—Depositions ordered to be taken in a suit: In Newberry Co., S. C., the deposition of Edmund Lindsey.

### Land Records

In areas where vital records were not kept, dependence is placed largely on wills and deeds to prove descents. Frequently overlooked is the fact that other land records may furnish equally valuable data.

Much of the land north and west of the Ohio River, in Tennessee, and in the Louisiana Purchase, was taken up under the Public Land laws. Some of the Land Offices recorded the residence of the applicant at the time of application, and so affords another means of ascertaining the origin of an ancestor who appears in one of the new states.

The Register from which the following listed names are quoted shows that many, many applications were made by the same person. As the object in printing this list is to show the former residence of each applicant, to save space, each name is listed but once unless the applicant has changed his address, in which case, the name is repeated with the new address.

Quite a number of the persons who applied for land did not settle on it, but instead sold their rights, or the land itself. Others took up the land but sold it at once to others, who did settle on it. Even so, many on this list are known to have settled in Alabama before 1818.

In many cases those with Georgia addresses had been but a short time in that state, having previously lived in North Carolina or Virginia. But as the list gives the county of residence in Georgia, it opens new opportunities for research and may lead to finding the actual place of origin.

*From the Peter Forney Chapter, through the Alabama Genealogical Records Committee (1937).*

Index to records from Receivers Office at Milledgeville, Georgia, U. S. Land Office, in August-November 1817.

(The number in parentheses is the page in the original volume.)

Carter, Absalom, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 4, 1817 (1).

Gary, William, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 5, 1817 (2).

Ogle, William, Mississippi Territory; Aug. 5, 1817 (2).

Miller, George, Columbia Co., Ga.; Aug. 5, 1817 (2).

Lyle, John K., Eatonton, Ga., Aug. 5, 1817 (2).

Pinkston, James, Hancock Co., Ga.; Aug. 5, 1817 (3).

Livingston, Taliaferro, Abbeville Co., S. C.; Aug. 6, 1817 (4).

Mitchell, Uriah G., Washington Co., Ga.; Aug. 6, 1817 (4).

Robinson, Toddy, Anson Co., N. C.; Aug. 7, 1817 (5).

Peacock, William, Montgomery Co., N. C.; Aug. 7, 1817 (6).

Wyche, George, Greenville, Va.; Aug. 7, 1817 (7).

Williamson, Charles, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 8, 1817 (9).

Grantland, Seaton, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 8, 1817 (19).

Reid, Thomas, Lincoln Co., N. C.; Aug. 9, 1817 (20).

Dexter, Andrew, Green Co., N. Y.; Aug. 9, 1817 (20).

Branham, Henry, Eatonton, Ga.; Aug. 9, 1817 (21).

Scott, John, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 9, 1817 (22).

Lamar, Zachariah, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (23).

Napier, Thomas, Putnam Co., Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (24).

Booker, Richard, Manchester Co., Va.; Aug. 9, 1817 (24).

Ware, Robert, Lincoln Co., Ga.; Aug. 9, 1817 (25).

Marks, John H., Jasper Co., Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (26).

Fielder, William R., Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 11, 1817 (27).

Colbert, William, Montgomery Co., Miss., Ter.; Aug. 11, 1817 (27).

Hall, Bolling, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (27).

Martin, John, Edgefield, S. C.; Aug. 11, 1817 (27).

Rickett, William R., Anson Co., N. C.; Aug. 11, 1817 (28).

Gary, William, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 8, 1817 (29).

Taylor, John, South Carolina; Aug. 4, 1817 (29).

Lawson, Charles M., Mississippi Territory; Aug. 12, 1817 (30).

Irvine, James, Camden, S. C.; Aug. 12, 1817 (32).

Spear, Charles, Oglethorpe Co., Ga.; Aug. 12, 1817 (33).

Morris, John, Clark Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 12, 1817 (33).

Smith, Baxter, Hancock Co., Ga.; Aug. 13, 1817 (34).

Hayne, A. P., Nashville, Tenn.; Aug. 12, 1817 (34).

Butler, William E., Nashville, Tenn.; Aug. 13, 1817 (43).

Tinker, Harris, Newbern, N. C.; Aug. 13, 1817 (45).

Holland, Stephen, Guilford Co., N. C.; Aug. 14, 1817 (48).

Williams, William, Eatonton, Ga.; Aug. 14, 1817 (50).

Pickett, William R., Anson Co., N. C.; Aug. 11, 1817 (59).

Forsythe, John, Augusta, Ga.; Aug. 8, 1817 (63).

Fields, Lemuel N., Wilkes Co., Ga., Aug. 11, 1817 (64).

Blackwell, John B., Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 16, 1817 (64).

Stubbs, James, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (65).

Roberts, Willis, Putnam Co., Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (65).

Elliot, Cornelius, Warren Co., Ga.; Aug. 16, 1817 (67).

Melton, William A., Mississippi Ter.; Aug. 16, 1817 (67).

Young, Benjamin, Mississippi Ter.; Aug. 16, 1817 (68).

Bibb, William W., Wilkes Co., Ga.; Aug. 13, 1817 (71).

Bibb, Thomas, Madison Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 7, 1817 (71).

Manning, James, Madison Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 7, 1817 (71).

Tate, Waddy, Madison Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 9, 1817 (76).

Jackson, James, Nashville, Tenn.; Aug. 8, 1817 (76).

Lawson, Charles M., Washington Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 16, 1817 (78).

Barnett, William, Elbert Co., Ga.; Aug. 16, 1817 (80).

Donelson, John, Nashville, Tenn.; Aug. 15, 1817 (85).

Hall, Bowling, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 15, 1817 (85).

Fannin, Joseph D., Putnam Co., Ga.; Aug. 21, 1817 (87).

Burton, John, Augusta, Ga.; Aug. 21, 1817 (87).

Carr, Josiah, Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (87).

McGehee, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 22, 1817 (87).

Germany, William, Sr., Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (88).

Dabney, Robert, Louisa Co., Va.; Aug. 22, 1817 (88).

Darby, James, Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (90).

Cogburn, David, Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (90).

Evans, Jesse, Sr., Montgomery Co., Miss. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (92).

Groce, Jared E., Cambridge, S. C.; Aug. 4, 1817 (117).

Taylor, John, Pendleton, S. C.; Aug. 11, 1817 (125).

Burton, John, Augusta, Ga.; Aug. 21, 1817 (125).

Belton, Solomon, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 21, 1817 (127).

Denton, Thomas, Montgomery, Ala. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (27).

Peevey, Michael, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 22, 1817 (127).

McGehee, Will, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 22, 1817 (128).

Spencer, Elias, Montgomery Co., Ala. Ter.; Aug. 22, 1817 (128).

McDade, Alexander, Washington Co., Ga.; Aug. 22, 1817 (128).

Faison, Thomas, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 22, 1817 (128).

White, David, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (128).

Dondle, John, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (128).

Wood, Mathew, Triggs Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (129).

Homes, James, Twiggs Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (129).

Posey, Lane, Pulaski Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (130).

Herbert, Hardy, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (130).

Harp, Dixon, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (130).

Rowell, Robert, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (130).

Reese, Littleton, Hancock Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (130).

McDaniel, Thomas, Edgefield, Dist., S. C.; Aug. 27, 1817 (131).

Browning, William, Green Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (131).

Craig, Thomas, Montgomery Co., Miss. Terr.; Sept. 1, 1817 (133).

Holt, Hines, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Sept. 2, 1817 (133).

Jarratt, William, Milledgeville, Ga.; Sept. 3, 1817 (133).

Gary, Thomas, Newbury Dist., S. C.; Sept. 8, 1817 (133).

Womack, Mansil, Jones Co., Ga.; Sept. 8, 1817 (133).

Gardner, Alexander, Jones Co., Ga.; Sept. 8, 1817 (134).

Gardner, William P., Jones Co., Ga.; Sept. 8, 1817 (134).

- Saffold, James, Jones Co., Ga.; Sept. 8, 1817 (134).  
 Pledger, William H., Baldwin Co., Ga.; Sept. 9, 1817 (134).  
 Newman, Henry, Boston Mass.; Sept. 13, 1817 (134).  
 Collier, Charles W., Hancock Co., Ga.; Sept. 17, 1817 (135).  
 Darby, Benjamin, Montgomery Co., Miss. Terr.; Sept. 19, 1817 (135).  
 Tarver, Samuel B., Burk Co., Ga.; Sept. 20, 1817 (135).  
 McDade, William, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Sept. 22, 1817 (135).  
 Brinton, John H. Philadelphia; Sept. 20, 1817 (136).  
 Coates, John R., Philadelphia; Sept. 20, 1817 (139).  
 Gratz, Simon, Philadelphia; Sept. 20, 1817 (140).  
 Taylor, John & Williams, Pendleton, S. C.; Sept. 20, 1817 (141).  
 Lamar, John, Jones Co., Ga.; Sept. 27, 1817 (142).  
 Grantland, Seaton & Fleming, Milledgeville, Ga.; Oct. 3, 1817 (142).  
 Lee, William, Jones Co., Ga.; Oct. 4, 1817 (143).  
 Gafford, David, Jones Co., Ga.; Oct. 7, 1817 (143).  
 Gafford, Daniel, Jones Co., Ga.; Oct. 7, 1817 (143).  
 Gafford, Zachariah, Jones Co., Ga.; Oct. 7, 1817 (143).  
 Dexter, Andrew, Green Co., N. Y.; Oct. 7, 1817 (143).  
 Ray, William, Washington Co., Ga.; Sept. 22, 1817 (143).  
 Black, William, Mississippi Terr.; Oct. 12, 1817 (143).  
 Ballard, Silas, Mississippi Terr.; Oct. 14, 1817 (144).  
 Dear, Bradley, Jones Co., Ga.; Oct. 27, 1817 (144).  
 Dabney, George, Montgomery Co., Miss. Terr.; Oct. 29, 1817 (144).  
 Stone, William D., Milledgeville, Ga.; Oct. 30, 1817 (146).  
 Scott, John, Milledgeville, Ga.; Aug. 11, 1817 (146).  
 Williams, William, Putnam Co.; Aug. 14, 1817 (146).  
 Tinker, Harris, Newbury, N. C.; Aug. 14, 1817 (146).  
 Peevy, Michael, Montgomery Co., Miss. Terr.; Aug. 22, 1817 (147).  
 Walker, James Saunders, Augusta, Ga.; Aug. 5, 1817 (148).  
 Powell, Robert, Baldwin Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (149).  
 Hayne, Arthur P., Nashville, Tenn.; Aug. 22, 1817 (150).  
 Gary, Matthias E., Jones Co.; Sept. 2, 1817 (151).  
 McGraw, Stephen, Newbury Dist., S. C.; Sept. 10, 1817 (151).  
 Bradley, John A., Ala. Territory; Sept. 22, 1817 (152).  
 Grantland, Fleming, Milledgeville, Ga.; Sept. 22, 1817 (152).  
 Bowers, Eben J., Clinton; Sept. 25, 1817 (152).  
 Dowdle, John, Jones Co., Ga.; Aug. 27, 1817 (160).  
 Fintater, James; July 24, 1817 (211).  
 Danelly, Thomas; Aug. 12, 1817 (211).  
 Sanford, J. & W.; Aug. 4, 1817 (211).  
 Pope, Taylor & Alex.; Sept. 30, 1817 (211).  
 Pope, Alexander; Sept. 30, 1817 (211).  
 Swan, Joseph, Montgomery Co., A. T.; Oct. 12, 1817 (222).  
 McDade, Charles, Washington Co., Ga.; Oct. 8, 1817 (222).  
 Dunklin, James, Newbury Dist., S. C.; Oct. 13, 1817 (222).  
 Miller, Daniel, Alabama Terr.; Oct. 22, 1817 (222).  
 Adams, Francis, Washington Co., Ga.; Oct. 17, 1817 (223).  
 Powell, Allen B., McIntish Co., Ga.; Oct. 17, 1817 (223).  
 Hutchinson, Thomas, Richland Dist., S. C.; Oct. 24, 1817 (223).  
 Dulaney, Benjamin, Richland Dist., S. C.; Oct. 24, 1817 (223).  
 Brassell, Jacob, Alabama Terr.; Oct. 24, 1817 (223).  
 Blair, James, Franklin Co., Ga.; Oct. 24, 1817 (223).  
 Earnest, Asa, Alabama Terr.; Oct. 28, 1817 (223).  
 Fields, Lemuel N., Wilkes Co., Ga.; Aug. 21, 1817 (223).  
 Randolph, Benjamin, South Carolina; Nov. 8, 1817 (223).  
 Gregory, John R., Jones Co., Ga.; Nov. 21, 1817 (225).  
 Taylor, Ward, Jones Co., Ga.; Nov. 22, 1817 (225).  
 Taylor, W. & Stone, W. D., Milledgeville, Ga.; Nov. 22, 1817 (225).  
 Gilchrist, Edmund, Alabama Terr.; Nov. 24, 1817 (225).  
 Cook, John, Jones Co., Ga.; Nov. 25, 1817 (226).  
 Herbert, John, Jones Co., Ga.; Nov. 25, 1817 (226).

### Genealogy of Winstons

In the last issue, there is a most interesting article on Patrick Henry, but it does have one error of fact in it which I wish to correct. The statement is there made that Sarah Winston, the mother of Patrick Henry, was the daughter of Isaac and Mary Winston. That is an error. Her mother was named Sarah.

Alabama's distinguished son, Edmund Winston Pettus, United States Senator and Confederate army general, was the son of Alice Taylor Winston (1790-1871). Her old Bible, with family records, is in this department. These records begin with Anthony Winston (1723-1783), who was the brother of Sarah (Winston) Syme-Henry, and the grandfather of Alice Taylor (Winston) Pettus. Let me quote some of these:

#### "Marriages:

Anthony Winston Sr. was married to Alice Taylor on the 29th February, 1747.

Anthony Winston (2) son of the above married Kezia Jones 11th March 1776."

#### "Births:

Anthony Winston, Sr. son of Isaac and Sarah Winston, was born 29th of Sept. 1723.

Alice Winston, daughter of James and Alice

Taylor, was born May 21, 1730.

Children of the above:

Sarah Winston born February 9, 1748

Anthony Winston born November 25, 1750

Alice Winston born March 20, 1753

Martha Winston born January 8, 1755

Mary Winston born June 3rd, 1759, married C. Woodson.

Children of Anthony Winston, Jr. and Kezia his wife, who was born Feby. 10, 1760" etc.

Deaths:

Anthony Winston, Sr. departed this life July 29, 1783, aged 60 years

Alice Winston, his wife, died October 24, 1764, aged 34 years.

Their children:

Sarah Winston died August 1766

Alice Winston, the wife of Edmund Winston, died February, 1784.

Martha Winston died October 17, 1759, aged four years"

I have been told that there is a tradition, handed down, that this Anthony Winston, Senior, had a young step-mother, who was also a Dabney, but that his own mother was Sarah Dabney. This is corroborated by the fact that in the will of Isaac Winston (dated 6 Feb. 1760), he always speaks of his children as "My" son or "my" daughter, and in the provision for his wife, Mary, he words it thus:

"I give and bequeath to my loving wife, Mary Winston, one negro boy named Ben, also my riding chair and harness and her side saddle and furniture as also one negro woman named Hannah provided she will pay unto MY SON Anthony for the said negro woman fifteen pounds current money within two years after my decease. The slaves and legacies I give unto my said wife Mary and to her heirs forever."

The complete separation made between his wife Mary and Isaac Winston's children and grandchildren by his will certainly suggests that she was not the mother and grandmother of these children. Everything else he owned was given to his children and grandchildren, and his son Isaac Winston and "trusty friend" Peter Fontaine were named as executors.

In this connection, there is an interesting deed mentioned in the *Valentine Papers* p. 1638, which, when taken with the above old Bible record, upsets much of the assumed lineage of the Winstons.

"Isaac Winston, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover Co. to Nathaniel Winston of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, deed; \$20; conveys 100 acres in St. Paul's Parish, adjoining Cornelius Dabney, George Vaughan and John Watson, which said land was devised to the aforesaid Isaac Winston by the will of his deceased father Anthony Winston bearing date .... day of .... 1717. Witnesses: Samuel Pryor, Samuel Henderson & J. Bowie.

"At a court held for Hanover County the 6th day of March, 1734, ISAAC WINSTON, JR. acknowledged this deed to Nathaniel Winston, ALSO SARAH THE WIFE OF THE SAID ISAAC personally appeared and in open court relinquished all her right of dower in and to the lands hereby conveyed to said Nathaniel Winston. March 6, 1734. Vol. 1733-1735, p. 202."

Note that there has been no proof found as to when the will dated 1717 was probated.—Maud

McGuire Kelly, Dept. of Archives and History, State of Alabama.

Maud McLure Kelly,  
Dept. of Archives and History,  
State of Alabama

## Queries

**Steele - Berkey - Jinnett - Parkins - Beaman-Washburn**—Want pars. names Aseneath Steele, b. Aug. 11, 1818, Johnstown, Pa. mar. 1838 Peter Berkey in Ohio. Want maiden name of mother (Quaker) of Ellsberry L. Jinnett b. Nov. 16, 1812 N. C., d. 1867 Ohio, (son of Joseph and Mary Jinnett) mar. Hannah Parkins, 1832 Ohio, mar. 2nd her sister Ruth Parkins 1858. Ellsberry and Ruth had child, Ella; Ellsberry and Hannah had Joseph; Jonathan; Mary; Martha; Charity; Celia; Sadie; Abigail and William L. Jinnett in Ill.

James Beaman (Baptist Minister) b. Apr. 15, 1835 in Ind., mar. Apr. 1859 to Artemesa Washburn, b. Apr. 10, 1842 in Ill. Want inf. concern. her pars. Fa. wounded in Civil War. Had Uncle Reuben. Fam. thought to have been from Wisc. They had chil.: George Wright; Will; Sam; Elihu; and Cal.—Mrs. Peggy E. Kinsey, Room 207 Court House, Wichita 5, Kan.

**Rothanberger - Allen - Saussaman - Fisher**—Want dates of b. and d. of Solomon Rothanberger of Pa., mar. Jane Archer b. ? d. 1909 Carl Junction, Mo. Had dau. Clara Frances b. ?, d. 1888 Joplin, Mo., mar. 1881 George Lowery, b. July 30, 1857, d. 1918 Joplin, Mo., who had a son, George Rothanberger Lowery, b. Aug. 24, 1885, mar. July 17, 1911 to Maybelle Fuller, dau. Samuel Washington Fuller, b. July 6, 1846, d. 1906 Eldorado Springs, Mo., mar. Oct. 29, 1878 Laura Jane Allen, b. Oct. 6, 1856 Rowan Co., N. C., Salisbury, d. Jan. 24, 1956 Carthage, Mo., she was dau. Alexander Allen b. ?, d. 1864 in Ill. mar. Christina Carolina Saussaman (Henry 2 John 1) of Rowan Co., N. C., son of Isaac Allen and wife Sarah Hawkins of Va.—Mrs. E. J. Kling, Sr., Butler, Mo.

**Smith-Morgan-Strickland**—Want inf. Fatyme (Fatima) Morgan who mar. John (Jack) Smith. Ch.: Fenner mar. Miss Tyson; George mar. ?; Penny mar. Mr. Wood; ? mar. Mr. Rackley; Mason Ellen mar. James Atlas Privette. Fam. in Nash Co. around 1885-90.

Also want par. Ruth Strickland, d. 1878 Franklin Co. 1st mar. Bunn, 2nd. Matthew Privette (think her mother named Pattie). Clara Ann Bunn mar. Burtis Strickland. Evaline mar. 1st Allen Brantley, 2nd Benj. Murray. Adeline mar. Calvin Upchurch.

Was Fatyme Morgan dau. Henderson Morgan? Did Henderson mar. a Miss Ferrell?—Mrs. Ernest T. Hayward, 25 Tennyson Road, Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.

**Haddaway - Kirby - Leonard - Esgate**—Jonathan Leonard (1761-1830) Talbot Co., Md., widower, mar. 2nd time Nov. 9, 1803 to Sarah Haddaway (1767-1841) "widow Kirby" (Dukirby?) and named their son, Thomas Haddaway Leonard, b. Oct. 24, 1805, d. July 24, 1876. Who were pars. of Sarah Haddaway Kirby? What was Mr. Kirby's name? Who were their ch.?

Johnathan Leonard (above) had a brother, Henry Robson Leonard (1768-1826) mar. 1st time

Dec. 29, 1796 to Elizabeth Esgate (1776-1815) Talbot Co., Md. Who were her pars?—Mrs. William W. Badgley, Tudor Hall, 926 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

**Townsend-Marshall**—Want names of wife and ch. and other inf. con. Elija Townsend of Ga. May have lived near Abbeville, S. C., 1812 and moved to Ga. later. He and fam. may have lived in Cossa or Tallapoosa Co., Ala. before 1830.

Want names of wife and ch. of William Marshall b. Ireland in 1700's, son of Samuel and Mary (Steen) Marshall, both b. County Tyrone, Ireland, went to Charleston, S. C. 1792, to Newberry, S. C. 1793-94. Lived near Wetumka, Ala. between 1840-48. His sister Isabelle (Isabella) mar. her cousin, John Marshall, from Ky. They lived at Stony Point, N. C. about 1840. What were names of their ch.? What were names of John's pars. and what place in Ky. did they come from? Any inf. app.—Mrs. Winstead R. Cooper, 1709 White Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

**Charles**—Want birthplace and name of wife of Michael Charles d. about 1813 (Orange Co.?) N. C. Their dau, Kate, mar. 1805—? John Gunn. Desire his pars.—Mrs. Lucille (Henry M.) Martin, Avondale, Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

**Holcomb-Roble**—Want inf. Alanson Holcomb(e) and wife, Arimenta Robe. Both b. Granby, Conn., later moved to Chenango and Brown Cos., N. Y. Ch.: Emeline M. Nelson Paddleford; Wilson; Earaline E.; Dwight; Elizer E.; Louisa; Elijah R.; Julia(ette); Edward; Cordelia; and Lyman.

Also want anc. Abigail Roblee b. July 19, 1815, mar. Elvaton J. Waite, June 7, 1835.—Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Jesup, Iowa.

**Stansberry (Stansbury, Stanbury) - Sapp - Pride-Bell-Grubb-Wells**—Desire names pars. Stephen Stansberry, Sr. who came from Pa. to Monongalia Co., W. Va. about 1795, d. there about 1840. Also want wife's name and anc. of both. His ch.: Moses; Jonathan; Amos; Jonah; Stephen Jr. b. 1803, (mar. Sarah Sapp 1826 dau. Joseph Sapp, Rev. Soldier, and Polly Pride); Mary and David. Want b., mar. and d. dates Polly Pride also names of pars. or anc.

Jonah, son of Stephen Stansberry Jr. and Sarah, mar. Sarah A. Bell 1868 (dau. John R. and Mary Grubb Bell). Wd. like anc. Bell and Grubb fam.

Also want inf. about Abraham Wells who lived Milford Twp., Cumberland Co., Pa. 1779 to 1785. Want name of wife and anc. of both. They had dau., Dorothy, who mar. George John, a Rev. Soldier, and a son, James Wells.—Mrs. Gladine S. Johnson, Arthurdale, W. Va.

**Wilson - Cochran - Stites - Church**—(1) Want pars. James Wilson, d. 1797 Madison Co., Va. and sister Lydia Wilson Remy, d. 18—, Loudoun Co., Va. (2) Lydia Wilson wife of James d. 1823 Madison Co., Va. (3) Barnabas Cochran mar. 1799 Cape May, N. J. to Charlotte Stites. (4) Jacob Stites d. 1787 Cape May, N. J. (5) Alice Church, wid. Christopher Church of Phila., mar. John Flower, N. J. before 1751.—Mrs. O. T. Wilson, 2729 Hyde Park Avenue, Cincinnati 9, Ohio.

**McEachern/McEachran - Daniel - Brizendine (Brisendine)**—Need proof that the pars. of John McEachern of Jefferson Co., Miss., (b. ca. 1775 in Robeson Co., N. C., his wife was Mary —? When and where did they marry?) were

Robert and Jeannette Henderson McEachern of Robeson Co., N. C. Family tradition says this, but no proof. Robert and Jeannette were mar. about 1765—where? Is marriage bond extant? Will gladly exch. with anyone int. in this fam. Name spelled McEachran in old rec. and pronounced "McCann."

Want pars. and all possible inf. about Charles b. 1775; Daniel and Mary McDougal (McDougald), bros. and sister. Daniel was living "near Chattanooga, Tenn." in 1811. Where, when, and whom did he marry? Charles, Daniel and their wives, with sister, Mary, a spinster, were living Jefferson Co., Miss. by 1824, having settled near Union Church. Wd. esp. like to know if there is any Rev. service est. in this fam.

Want pars., birthdate, place, mar. bond, etc., Philip Brizendine (Brisendine) living Lunenburg Co., Va. 1804 according to Bible rec., but nothing about him appears on record in that Co. He d. Rockingham Co., N. C. 1848 his will names wife Susanna W., and several ch. Was Susanna W. a Harding before she mar. him? Cor. with anyone int'd.—Mrs. William C. Trotter, Jr., 236 Pecan St., Clarksdale, Miss.

**Cooper**—Want anc. John I. Cooper b. Apr. 19, 1806 Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y. Mar. Ann Hyuck Feb. 2, 1833 and d. 1850 Sharon, Wisc. Data on this line wd. be appr.—Mrs. Gregory A. Weingetz, 2118 32nd Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.

**Green-Hancock**—Who were pars. Hannah Green of N. C. who mar. Joshua Pearce abt. 1742? What relation was John Hancock of N. C. to John Hancock of Albemarle Co., Va.?—Miss Flavilla R. Bradt, 224 Bolton Avenue, Alexandria, La.

**Beebe**—Want proof pars. David Beckwith Beebe b. Sept. 2, 1781 Grassy Hill, Lyme, Conn. Mar. 1st Betsy Smith, 2nd Mary Lamb. Mother traditionally Elizabeth Beckwith, father traditionally Samuel Harris or Ephraim Beebe. Elizabeth may have been widow of Smith.—Ruth Henning, Room 1500, 547 W. Jackson, Chicago 6, Ill.

**West**—Record of West fam. lost when they pioneered—a Chairborne West moved from Buckingham Co., Va. to Christian Co., Ky. 1815 and he was gr.gr.gd.fr. of my dau.-in-law. Any rec. that would verify dates?

Also was Westpoint named for the same West fam. of Va.? Wd. like to find the connection if there is one. Was Clairborne a relative of Gov. John West who was member of House of Burgesses 1629? On the other side of her fam. is Capt. John Holder, Rev. Soldier, who was among the group that cut through the Cumberland Trail into Ky. and settled at Booneboro. Any help in dates of Clairborne (could be Clabonne) West wd. be deeply appr.—Mrs. J. P. Little, Topeka, Kansas.

**Donelson-Vaughan**—Want names, dates and places of b., mar., and d. of pars. of James Donelson, b. Mar. 9, 1798, Tenn., d. Apr. 5, 1876 Ladonia, Texas. Mar. about 1819 in Hawkins Co., Tenn. to Nancy Jane Vaughan, b. Aug. 9, 1797 in Va. d. Apr. 20, 1881 Ladonia, Texas, dau. James and Sally Vaughan of Hawkins Co., Tenn. James Vaughan's Will was dated Sept. 8, 1840 Hawkins Co. naming as heirs his wife, Sally, and ch.: John; William; Allen; James; Nancy Donelson; Patsy Rogers; and Elizabeth Herrel. Was James Vaughan in Rev. War?

James Donelson (1798-1876) was desc. Col. John and Rachel (Stockley) Donelson and he named his chil.: Thomas; Samuel; Andrew Jackson; James Stockley and David Perry, all b. Hawkins Co., Tenn. In obituary of son, Samuel, it states that his father, James, was a N. Carolinian by birth descended from John Donelson who founded Nashville, Tenn. 1870 census shows his birthplace as Tenn. James and Nancy Donelson lived for few years Scott Co., Va. going from there to Ladonia, Texas in 1853 with sons, Thomas, James Stockley and David Perry.—Mrs. Robert A. Hughes, 12 Hanley Downs, St. Louis 17, Mo.

**Thorton-Chester-Lee-Weaver**—Want all poss. inf. on pars., dates, place of b., mar. and d. on all names. Have some inf. but no proof. Presley Thornton of Pittsylvania Co., Va. will p. 1815, same Co., gives chil.: Zacariah; Bolen; Moses; Elizabeth; Jane; John; Wm.; Fanny; Presley; Barbara; Susannah; Sarah; Rowland. Moses Thornton (b. 1799 Ky. from 1850's census Union Co., Ill.) will p. 1860, Pitts. Co., names wife, Sally? Ch.; Susan; Mary; Hardin; Presley D.; Leonard H.; James E. and Wiley. Some ch. to Ga. and Ky. Was Moses grson of Presley? Abel b. 1822 and Wm. T. (Tom) b. 1849 same census. Want relationship.

John Chester, N. C. mar. Elizabeth McHenry? when and where? John b. N. C. 1794 where? to Tenn. early 1800's and to Union Co., Ill. by 1847. Mar. Mary Lee of Tenn., (dau. John and Mary Lee of N. C.) Nathan Chester, son of John? b. Tenn.? to Union Co., Ill. mar. Catherine Weaver of Tenn. Mary Jane Chester, dau. Nathan, b. Union Co., Ill. mar. Tom Thornton, when?—Mrs. A. G. Henriksen, 13447 Burbank Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

**Haynes-Hill-Deaton-Mitchell**—Who were pars. and grpars. Mary (Polly) Hill who mar. William Henry Haynes, Augusta Co., Va. Jan. 26, 1808? Is there Rev. ser. in Hill line? Wd. app. further dates, places and names.

Nathan Deaton of Roanoke Co., Va. mar. Sally Mitchell of Batetanta Co., Va. June 8, 1819. Security and witnesses of the mar. bond were Thomas and James Mitchell. Their sons were John Thomas, Fabius and Charles. Do not know names of daus. Who were their pars? What were b. and d. dates? Any Rev. ser. in these lines?—Mrs. James Harold Martin, 2319 Cliffmont Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

**Carmichael - Thompson - Calhoun - Taylor - Black-Lee-Westbrook-Gailey**—Want pars. and bro.s. names of both Patrick Carmichael, b. 1744, d. 1802 and wife Eliz. Thompson, b. 1749, d. 1835. Both b. Ireland. Where in Va. did Eliz. pars. live? Want Rev. War ser. and date they moved to Newberry Co., S. C. Their chil.: Arthur; Chas. Abram; Wm.; Mary Ann, and Robert T. Want history Arthur's oldest child, John, b. about 1801. Want more hist. of Christian Carmichael and Chas. Calhoun's desc. Who were pars. Wm. Carmichael (1780-1846) who mar. (1) Sallie Smith, (2) Eliz B. Williams? Pars. Joseph Carmichael (1766-1855) wife Eliz. Macklin? Need hist. Cornelius Carmichael and Isabelle who came from Scotland. Also hist. of their son, John, (b. 1728, d. 1799) with wife Jannette Thompson and 2nd wife Isabella Pomeroy.

Want pars. names Duncan Carmichael who mar. 1808 Jane Wilcher in Ga. Who was 1st wife of their son, Duncan Greenberry Carmichael? Who were pars., chil., and wife of John Sr., b. 1857 in Pa., d. 1838 Carroll Co., Ga.? He had John Jr.; Wm.; Anne who mar. Wm. F. Smith, and two other chil. Who were the 8 chil. of Wm. Carmichael, b. 1692, 1st wife Eliz. Brooke or Miss Holt, 2nd wife Ann Brooke—all of Md. Who were pars. Catherine Taylor? She mar. 1793 Wm. Black, (1745-1841). They moved Fayette Co., Ga. from Mecklinburgh Co., N. C. Had 9 chil.

Want War Rec. and names of pars. James Westbrook and wife, Martha Lee, who came from Va. to Sampson Co., N. C. about 1740. They had Chas.; Percy; Wm.; Joseph; Moses and Uriah. Moses mar. Edna Gailey 1792. Who were her pars.? Will be glad to ex. inf.—Mrs. Opal C. Phoenix, 315 W. Hill St., Decatur, Ga.

**Bunch-Hardeman**—Want pars. Anna Bunch b. about 1790 in either Tenn. or N. C. bur. 1842 Nacogdoches Co., Texas. Wife of Dr. Blackstone Hardeman, b. Tenn. 1790. Want date and place of mar.—Miss Gladys Hardeman, 316 N. Church St., Nacogdoches, Texas.

**Elkins-Robinson-Smith**—Wd. like pars. names and dates of Samuel Elkins, b. Epping, N. H., dau. Lydia, b. Jan. 13, 1797 in Epping, d. Dec. 17, 1885 Cornville, Me. She mar. Daniel Tilton, b. Feb. 1796 Deerfield, N. H., d. Feb. 20, 1877 Cornville, Me. Wd. like date of their mar. Samuel moved to Cornville after 1797 and had son Luther b. there 1809. Then removed to Ind. with all his fam. except Lydia. What was name Samuel's wife?

Wd. like names and dates pars. Esther Robinson, mar. March 15, 1780 Samuel Elkins of Epping, N. H. Want dates of their births.

Also Samuel Elkins b. 1739 Epping, N. H. d. 1798 Epping, N. H. mar. 1st Sarah, mar. 2nd Hannah. Wd. like Sarah's pars. names and dates. Also Hannah's. Was Samuel b. 1739 the father of Samuel who went to Maine then to Ind. and d. there? Any inf. greatly app.—Mrs. William A. Pollard, 350 Elizabeth St., Pasadena 6, Calif.

**Thomas - Jenks - Haslet (Hazlet/Heslet) - Wilson-Clough**—Want inf. pars. and birthplace of Sarah O. Thomas, b. Dec. 16, 1825, raised as orphan by fam. by name of Clough. Vital records Palmer, Mass., show intention to mar. Simeon L. Jenks 1847. 1850 Census shows her living with husband, Simeon in Belcherton, Mass. She had at least 4 bro.s., one named Edward and half-sister whose mar. name was Lucy Ball, b. 1835. We believe Sarah O. Thomas was related to the Franklin fam.

Want military or civil ser. for Lawrence Jenks, son Dr. John Jenks and Sarah Lawrence. Mar. Susannah Battles, Nov. 20, 1766. Listed 1774 census as living Cumberland, R. I. Records also show that later he lived Spencer, Mass.

Want inf. Robert Haslet (Hazlet/Heslet), b. Northern Ireland, prob. prior to 1750. Believed to have come to this country with brother named John or James. Mar. Sarah Wilson. Had chil.: John, b. 1781 near Pittsburgh; Nancy; Mary and Elizabeth. Is this the Robert Haslet who owned 160 acres land Westmoreland Co. in 1786 and in 1807 owned 299 acres with James and John Lealey in Ind. Co., Pa.?

Want inf. of place of b. and parentage of Eliab Thomas, d. July 19, 1829 at Amherst, Mass.

Also of Clarissa Clough, b. about 1802, mar. Gad D. Thomas of Amherst, Sept. 26, 1821, d. Feb. 15, 1834.—Katherine H. Knutson, Dougall Road, Cherry Hill, Joliet, Ill.

**McCartney-Baylor**—Want names pars., bros. and sisters of Francis McCartney who mar. Eliza Johnson in 1832 in Ross Co., Ohio.

Want data John W. (John Walker) Baylor who lived Washington, Va. 1778 but few years later was Deputy Revenue Collector in Paris, Ky.—Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana St., Neodesha, Kan.

**Selby - Purnell - Wooton - Stapleton - Way**—Want inf. of pars. or fam. of Gertrude Selby, b. 1833 (believe in Md. or Phila.—was a Catholic) d. 1887 Hazlehurst, Miss. mar. Dr. Geo. Washington Purnell, b. July 20, 1836, Berlin, Md., (pars. were John Robins Selby Purnell and Mary Franklin Purnell), d. April 5, 1905 Hazlehurst, Miss.

Want any inf. pars. Andrew Jackson Wooton who came to Miss. as young man from Ky. (some say Tenn.) Had two known bros., William and John (they did not come to Miss.) Mar. Catherine Ferguson Nov. 12, 1848 Copiah Co., Miss. Appr. any inf. on Wooton fam. in Ky.

Want inf. pars. J. Downer Stapleton, b. May 4, 1801 either in Americus or Griffin, Ga., d. Dec. 9, 1884 Hazlehurst, Miss. Came to Miss. 1860 or 1870, mar. Caroline M. Way b. Oct. 20, 1809 and d. July 30, 1884 Hazlehurst, Miss. They had one son, Joe Downer; 7 daus: Carrie; Kate; Georgia; Mary; Sally; Helen and —?—. Was his father George Stapleton who is listed in Georgia's Roster of Revolution, p. 368? Any inf. on Stapleton fam. from Americus or Griffin, Ga. is desired.—Mrs. T. L. Carraway, Jr., 950 North St., Jackson, Miss.

**Blessing - Holden - Griffith**—Want chil. of Michael Blessing, b. Oct. 13, 1774 Hellam Twp., York Co., Pa. and wife, Dorothy Holder, b. 1776, dau. Michael and Catharine Holder. Michael and Dorothy Blessing gave a deed Dec. 3, 1802 in York Co., Pa. and Michael administered his wife Dorothy's estate there in 1815.

Wish anc. John Griffith, b. bet. 1765-84. Resided Union Twp., Berks Co., Pa. Feb. 16, 1802 when his son David was b. and also 1810 census for Union Twp. Removed Perry Co., Ohio 1815. Mar. Sarah Mea. Want her anc.—Mrs. Susie G. (William L.) Russell, 1244 Grandview Ave., Boulder, Colo.

**Walters - Clemons - Drukemiller**—Wish anc. Martin Walters b. about 1800-1803 Pa. d. 1837 Dauphin Co., Pa. Mar. Sophia Clemons about 1824. Want her anc. as she is said to be a relative of Mark Twain.

Need anc. of Susanna Drukemiller b. 1821, d. Dec. 12, 1871 Monon, Ind., mar. June 27, 1844 Wooster, Ohio to Andrew Patton Allen.—Mrs. Edythe (Henry J.) Thoesen, 957 Pleasant St., Boulder, Colo.

**Feagin-Ball**—Gr.f.a. Isaac Ball Feagin b. Jones Co., Ga. July 17, 1833, d. May 2, 1900 Union Springs, Ala. Was supposed to be son of Samuel Feagin, b. 1782 d. 1848 Barbour Co., Ala. (?), mar. 1st Nancy Wadsworth who was b. 1790, d. 1827; 2nd Mary Ball, dau. Isaac Ball, Warren Co., Ga. Was Isaac son of Capt. Farling Ball? Samuel Feagin was son of Richardson Feagin, (b. 1758, in Tyrrell Co., d. 1816 Moore Co., N. C.?) mar. 1st Martha Dowd, b. 1760, mar.

2nd Mary —? Richardson was sheriff Moore Co., N. C. during Rev. Need names, data and proof on Richardson's wife Mary and Samuel's wife Mary.—Mrs. Samuel Ball Feagin, 417 Edgewood Blvd., Birmingham 9, Ala.

**Mayo-Higgins**—Jerusha Mayo, dau. Jonathan and Thankful (Twining) Mayo, mar. Nathan Higgins who d. 1780. Did she remarry? Was it their son Eleazer who came to Eden, Me.? Since he named two of his chil. Jerusha and Nathan, it seems logical. Any proof?—Mrs. Edward Ames, 25 E. Summer St., Brewer, Me.

**Owen - Williams - Seaborn - Pinkney**—Jonathan Owen's will rec. Edgefield, S. C. Jan. 8, 1808 names sons: Jacob; Jonathan; Lewis; George; Thomas; John, and Shedrick; daus.: Susannah; Mary; Milly (Mildred); Rebecca and Lydia Miller. Wife not named. Exe: Adam Efford; Jno. Sallers, Jr. Sons Jacob and George came to Miss. and settled, George first in Okitappa Co. and by 1850 in Smith Co. Jacob settled Pike Co. (see Luke Ward Connerly's Hist. Pike Co., Miss.) (See 1850 census Smith and Pike Cos.) Also 1840-50-60-census Jones Co., Miss., the adjoining Co., to Smith and near Pike.

Who was wife Jonathan Owen? Was she Susannah Williams, the dau. of William Williams of Pittsylvania, Va. whose will, probated May 16, 1870 naming sons: Lewis; James Mastin; Thos. Terry; David Champness; William Mastin; Dr. Crawford; John and Joseph Terry; dau. Susannah Williams; wife, Lucy Williams (she was Lucy Terry, dau. Joseph Terry.) Some of these chil. came to S. C. and settled after father's death.

Who was Mary, wife of son George Owen who settled Smith Co., Miss., d. there between 1850-60? Their son Mastin Williams Owen, b. Aug. 12, 1812 S. C. mar. about 1829 to Nancy Elliot, dau. Penny (Penelope) or Mary Elliot, b. 1770 Va.) Who was Penny's husband? Nancy, the dau. b. Nov. 3, 1807 S. C. I own her Bible with her birth rec. and her husband's and several of their chil. Their dau. Emaline Amanda Owen, was my maternal grmo. b. Apr. 10, 1841, Smith Co., Miss. Other ch. of Mastin Williams Owen and wife, Nancy, are Seaborn Pinkney b. Oct. 18, 1832; Franky b. 1830; Ann, b. 1834; Lewis, b. 1836; (all S. C.) Benjamin, b. 1838 in Miss. and Emaline Amanda 1841 Smith Co., Miss.

I have data to exchange on these fam. Will app. any data on Elliots, Owen and Williams fam. of Va., S. C., and Miss. Wd. like names of wives and dates of mar. of all sons and daus. of Jonathan Owen, Edgefield, S. C. Was he Capt. Jonathan Owen who served Rev. in S. C. Col. Wm. Thompson's Regt., Orangeburg Dist., S. C.? —Mattie Francis Richey, Boyce, La.

**Whitaker - Gould**—My ancestors, Abraham Whitaker, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. and Jesse Gould, Clearwater, Albany Co., N. Y. were Rev. Soldiers in N. Y. Militia.

Jesse Gould, b., d., mar., bur., when and where? Want wife's name—where and when was she b., d., bur.? One son, James, settled Great Bend area, Pa., before 1810 and lived there till death about 1870. Two fam. of chil.—three wives.

Rhoda, sister of James, mar. Hugh, eldest son of A. Whitaker, lived Warren Center, Bradford Co., Pa. from 1812 to 1846-48. Her name not on tombstone of Hugh (1788-1846) in Old North

(Continued on page 702)

## The Editor's Corner



To help us plan for the coming year, the questionnaire which was sent to all State Chairmen of Magazine asked for a frank statement from members as to whether we are giving our subscribers the material in which they are interested and also any suggestions they may have which will guide us in serving you. The result has been surprisingly good and I want to share with you some of the opinions expressed.

Most states want more genealogical material; others want far less. And some states are interested in only particular types of material. The far western states especially want more because of lack of records in their area. Some states asked for a more equitable distribution geographically, not all Southern or all Northern but a balanced ratio. For your information, arrangements were made in October with the National Chairman of Genealogical Records to supply at least six pages of material starting with the January issue. The Chairman of that committee also believes that she should handle the Queries hereafter. Henceforth any queries should be directed to Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman, Genealogical Records, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C., rather than to the Magazine Office.

Many states request more articles on the Museum, the Library and the various activities of our national committees. Your editor heartily agrees but unfortunately

has to depend upon the material submitted by these officers. We have a good chance, which is being missed, to tell of D.A.R. work in the pages of our own Magazine for there are so many items that would make interesting reading.

It was pleasing to learn that so many chapters actually use the magazine for program material and to hear that school teachers are making increasing use of material we have published. Many state chairmen ask for more historical articles, especially about places and people. This again depends upon the cooperation of our members in sending in such material. The quality and quantity of articles submitted this past year has been a delight and every manuscript is carefully reviewed. One point that I should like to make clear—we *do* accept articles from non-members but we do not *pay* for such articles. Also we like them transmitted by a member who knows something about the author's standing in his or her community. The material which we publish comes from a two way street—from *you* to the magazine and from the magazine to you.

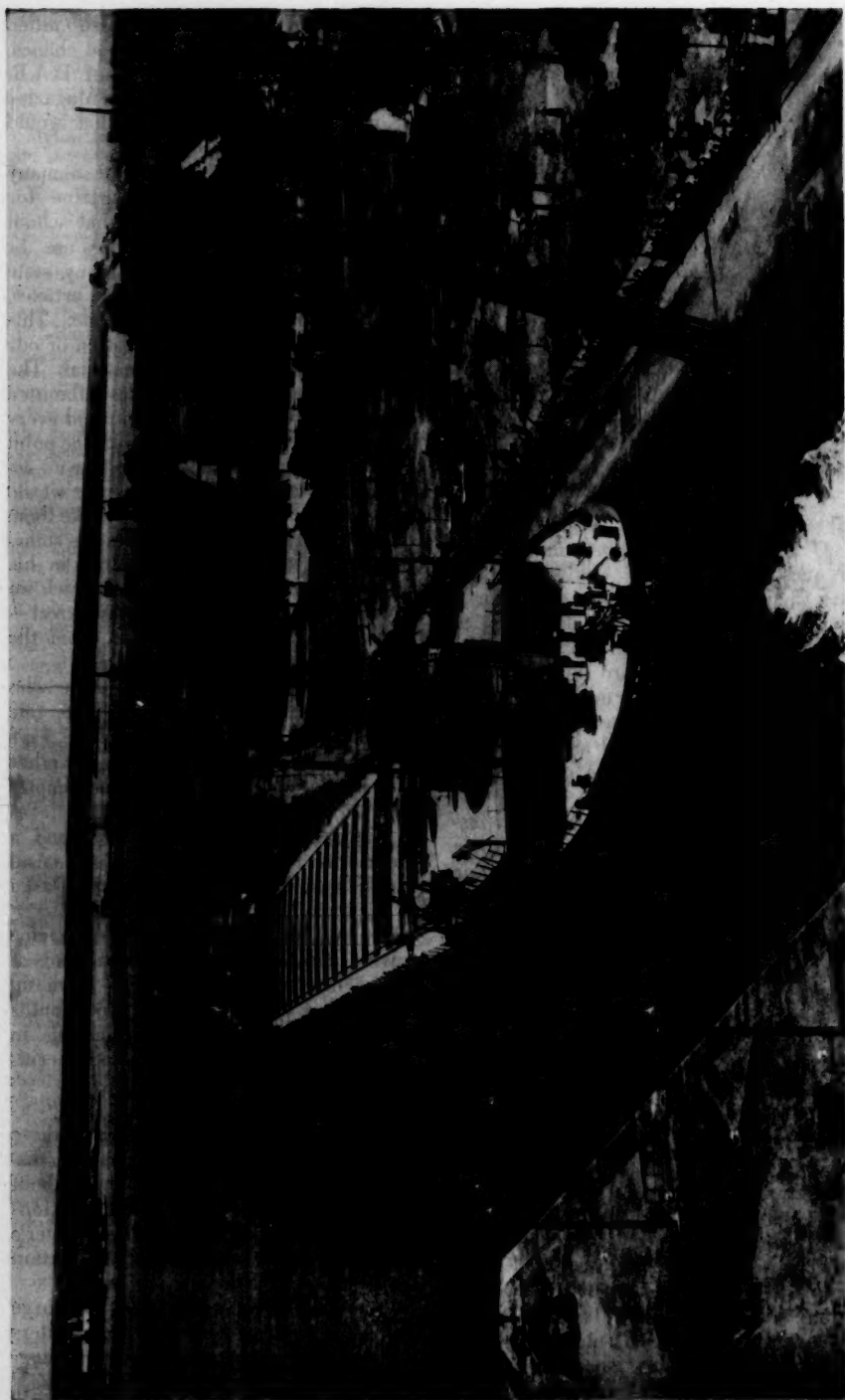
"Those who take it love it; those who don't take it, don't know it," says one chairman. "Too many magazines," says another and "too much TV." On the other hand Cuba tells us they have one chapter of eleven members and every member takes the magazine besides which they send a subscription to a newspaper in Cuba. And Hawaii has 43 subscribers, with Alaska having ten!

The sole criticism is that the magazine arrives late so that it can't be read at chapter meetings. I hesitate to move up the deadline because it is two months in advance now. We touched on this in our April Corner and we hope this criticism may be surmounted.

Many states object to commercial advertising. The majority seem to like those advertisements honoring officers or distinguished Daughters and also those about historic places. Unfortunately subscriptions of themselves do not pay the printer's bills and so we must look to a certain amount of advertising for revenue.

We were really surprised at the large number of states (and also from letters we have received through the year) sug-

(Continued on page 672)



The 100-year old "Soo" Locks at Sault Ste. Marie in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Michigan Tourist Council Photo

# Let's Look at Michigan

by Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell

THE forefathers of the Northwest Territory little realized the vast potentialities of that land which is known today as the State of Michigan.

The first important chapters of Michigan history were recorded from the year 1663 when Father Dablon and Father Marquette established the first mission at Sault Ste. Marie, on through the conquests and struggles of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, General Arthur St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, William Hull, Lewis Cass and on to the year 1835 when Stevens T. Mason was elected the first Governor.

The pioneers who recognized the value of the natural resources lost little time in developing operations in the lumbering areas, ore and copper regions. When the Sault Ste. Marie locks and canal were finished in 1885, the door opened to inter-lake shipping and industry proceeded without limitations.

With the coming of the motor age, Michigan received recognition in its own right with Detroit acknowledged as the industrial capital of the world.

Due to its rich heritage and rapid growth Michigan can claim many "firsts" and point with pride to present day accomplishments. The "great Lake" State stands first in the nation as the value of manufactured products per maker, with 81% of all types of industry found within the state. It is interesting to note that the only wooden shoe factory in the United States is located in Holland, Michigan, where the Tulip Festival is held each year.

The Lake Superior district in the Upper Peninsula is part of one of the greatest ore producing regions in the world with the largest underground iron mine in the world located near Ironwood. The "Copper Country" is the only large commercial deposit of native copper with nearly 5,000,000 tons mined in the last century.

There are 21,500,000 acres of timberland under forest fire protection; and the more than 1,000,000 acres of reforested area is greater than that of any other state.

One of the most important fruit belts in the United States is found along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. This area is often called the "Fruit Basket of the Middle West." Michigan is one of the top producers of tart cherries, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, blueberries, strawberries and cantaloupe. The unparalleled food production makes agriculture one of the state's three top industries.

Michigan is America's largest inland world-trade center due to its great transportation facilities. The Detroit River is the busiest waterway in the world and the "Soo" Locks at Sault Ste. Marie handle more tonnage annually than the Panama and Suez Canals combined. The Mackinac Bridge, soon to be opened at the Straits of Mackinac, is the longest suspension bridge in the world—a total length of almost five miles.

With 11,037 inland lakes plus 3,121 miles of Great Lakes shoreline, an ideal vacationland can be enjoyed by all in the "Wolverine State" where 5,200 state parks and campsites are available to the public. The largest deer herd east of the Rocky Mountains and the Nation's best trout fishing create a sportsman's paradise. Around-the-calendar sport activities are available with skiing in the winter, swimming and boating in the summer, fishing and hunting during the open season.

The rich treasure of Indian lore found in Michigan should not be overlooked. The legends of the Chippewa tribe from the Upper Peninsula were immortalized in Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha."

And so from the time of the Indian, the wheels of progress roll on and on "in the land of the sky-blue water." An atomic reactor plant which will provide electrical power for southern Michigan is being constructed near Monroe, Michigan. Not too many years ago, Thomas E. Edison, a native of Port Huron, Michigan, gave electricity to the world; and in this present atomic age Michigan proudly continues its progress as a great state in a great nation.

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## ALGONQUIN CHAPTER

### Daughters of the American Revolution

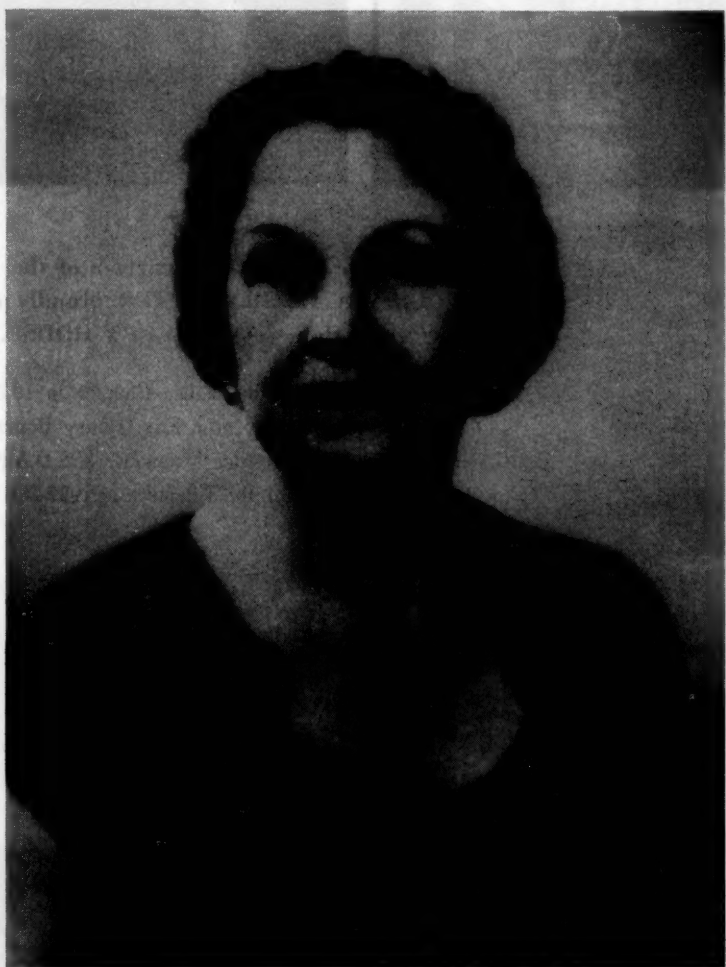
St. Joseph—Benton Harbor, Michigan

Algonquin Chapter was organized in 1898. The name comes from the Algonquin Indians, a linguistic stock, originally the most extensive in North America, which comprised about forty tribes each with a separate language and numerous dialects. The Ottawa and Pottawattamie Indians were the tribes in this area.

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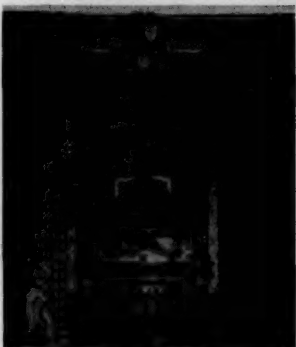
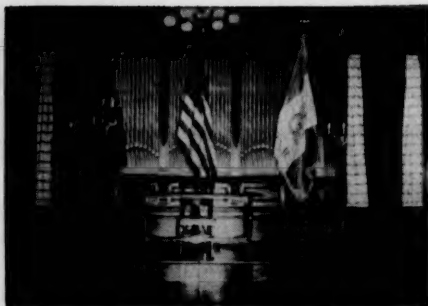
*The following members of Algonquin Chapter wish to honor their Revolutionary Ancestors who helped to win American independence.*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Ancestor</i>	<i>State</i>
Beebe, Louise Palmer, (Mrs. Clyde)	Lt. Elias Sanford Palmer	Massachusetts
Clough, Florence Rowe, (Mrs. Edmund)	Com. John Russell	Massachusetts
Day, Mildred Wakefield, (Mrs. H. Lyon)	Samuel Wakefield	Massachusetts
Florin, Marguerite Kreher, (Mrs. John)	Corp. Robert Drake, Sr.	Massachusetts
Gillespie, Mary Holmes, (Mrs. Thomas)	Nathaniel Holmes	Massachusetts
Gilmore, Lois Thomas, (Mrs. W. R.)	William Paine	Massachusetts
Jones, Harriet Uhl, (Mrs. John Paul)	Michael Uhl	Pennsylvania
Lahr, Gladys Lindsley, (Mrs. N. F.)	Gilbert Allen	Massachusetts
Laity, Frances Harvey, (Mrs. H. A.)	Silas Stone	Massachusetts
Lindenfeld, Dr. Mary Beers, (Mrs. A. S.)	John Matthews	Massachusetts
Monfort, Marian Barnard, (Mrs. Charles E.)	Asa Nims	Massachusetts
Newland, Kathryn Larkin, (Mrs. Ralph W.)	John Billings	Massachusetts
Palenske, Maude Preston, (Mrs. F. C.)	Sgt. James King	Massachusetts
Preston, Phyllis Wilkinson, (Mrs. John D.)	Corp. Francis Garrow	Massachusetts
Reagan, Agnes Hilton, (Mrs. Robert E.)	Com. John Russell	Massachusetts
Stock, Suzanne Wathen, (Mrs. Laurence J., II)	Benedict Spaulding	Massachusetts
VanAntwerp, Florence Morse, (Mrs. L. Edward)	Charles Morse	Massachusetts
Vawter, Dorothy Fuller, (Mrs. W. A., II)	Israel Barrett	New York
Winslow, Mary Macgowan, (Mrs. Rollin R.)	Lt. Samuel Woods	Virginia
Yerington, Miss Betty Jane	John Hammond, Jr.	Massachusetts



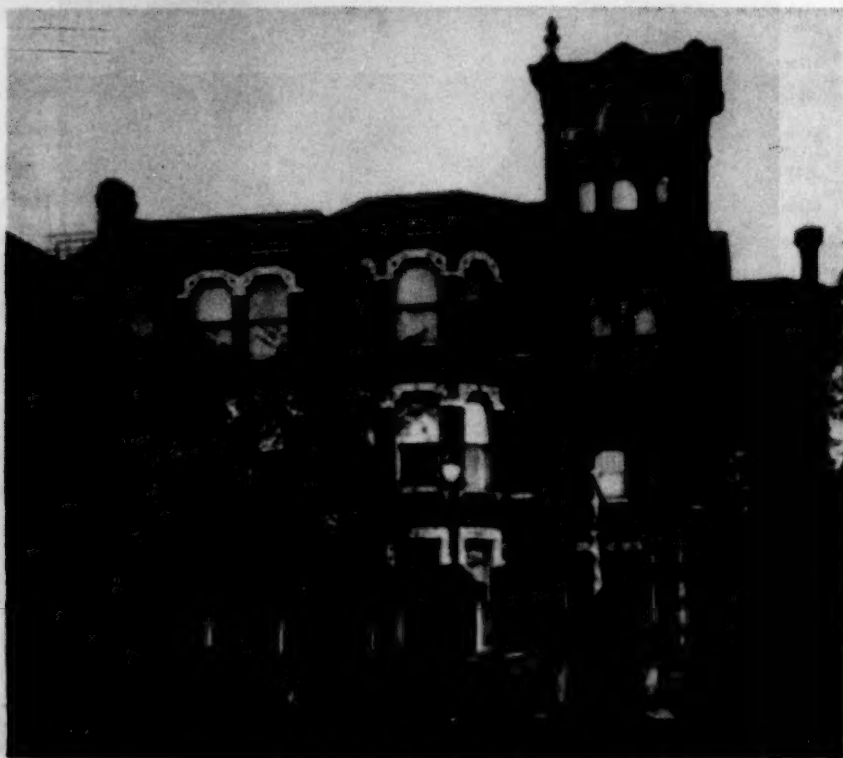
*The Michigan Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,  
with pride and affection,  
honor their distinguished daughter*

**Kathryn Larkin Newland**  
**Curator General**



**The Committee Chairmen of the  
LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, proudly present  
their Home, "NEWBERRY HOUSE."**

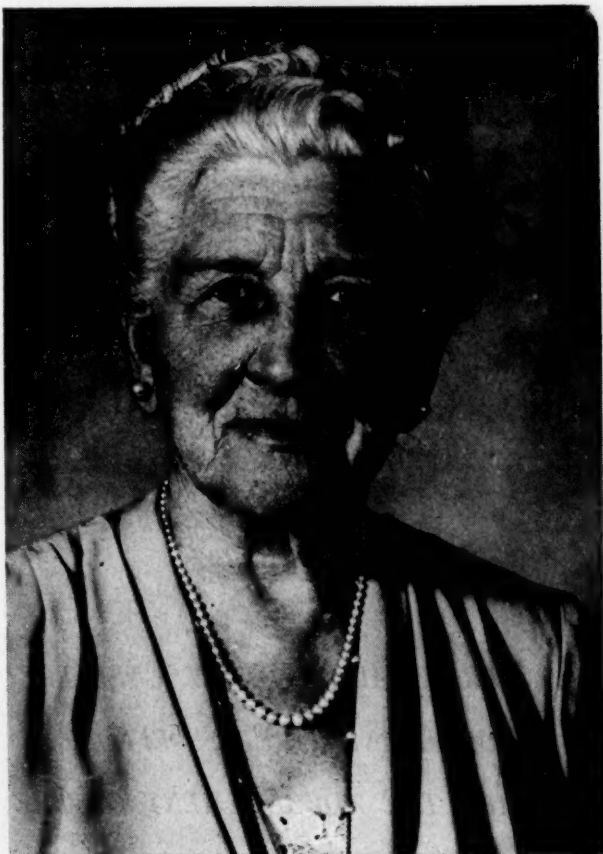
It was a gift to the Louisa Chapter in 1939 from  
Helen Newberry Joy, now Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy,  
Honorary Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., and  
the 18th Regent of the Chapter in 1927-28.



**1363 East Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

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*Honoring*  
**MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY**  
Honorary Vice President General



*With sincere affection, we dedicate this page to Mrs. Joy, who has served her Society well as Chapter Regent, National Chairman, Vice President General, Recording Secretary General, and also National Vice President of the Children of the American Revolution.*

**LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER, DETROIT, MICH.**

**THE MICHIGAN STATE  
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

*proudly and affectionately pays tribute to our*

**STATE REGENT**

**MRS. CLARENCE W. WACKER**

**(MAE WATTS WACKER)**

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**FOR HER LOYAL DEVOTION, UNSELFISH  
SERVICE AND TIRELESS EFFORT  
TOWARD THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE  
OBJECTS OF OUR SOCIETY**

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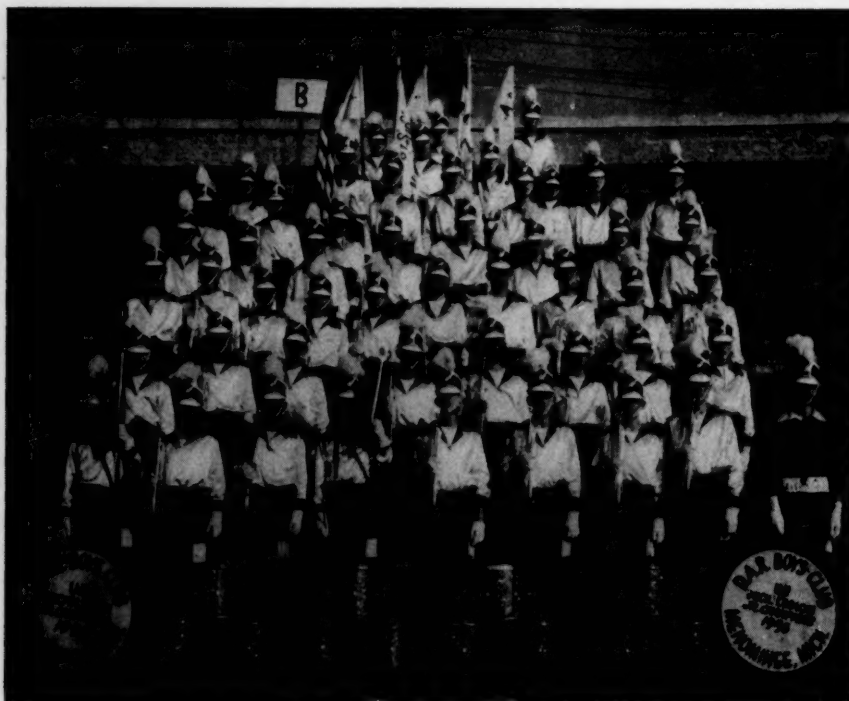
**MRS. CLARENCE W. WACKER**  
**STATE REGENT OF MICHIGAN**



**THE DAUGHTERS OF MICHIGAN ARE PLEASED  
TO DEDICATE THIS PAGE IN HER HONOR**

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### **D.A.R. BOYS' CLUB DRUM & BUGLE CORPS MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN**

The Boys' Club, organized by members of Menominee Chapter in 1915, is now incorporated under The Boys' Clubs of America, and is supported by the entire community. It has 561 members, and a staff of 9, with Walter G. Schmitt as executive director.

The Drum & Bugle Corps, organized in October, 1953, has 55 members, age 12 to 17, and 13 volunteer leaders.

### **MENOMINEE CHAPTER OF MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN**

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*This page is proudly presented by the members  
of the Piety Hill Chapter  
Birmingham, Michigan*

---

## PIETY HILL CHAPTER

Birmingham, Michigan



**MRS. ROYCE L. BEERS**

REGENT

PIETY HILL CHAPTER

"PIETY HILL" was originally a nickname for a small community perched atop a high hill on an old Indian trail between Detroit and Saginaw.

The early settlement in 1819 consisted of only three families, and it was in the Willits' barn that an itinerant preacher first held religious services in 1821. As the community grew and churches were organized, the little town became known as "Piety Hill." In 1832 the village was named Birmingham after Birmingham, England, but it was not until 1933 that it became incorporated as a city.

When it was decided to organize a D.A.R. Chapter here in 1935, it was deemed most fitting to perpetuate the early history of this area in the name of our group. Our gavel and sounding board were made from the oak beams of an old community homestead built in 1825.

The Saginaw Trail is now a superhighway heavy with modern traffic, and the community is now a thriving suburb of the Motor City of the world, but the rugged spirit of those early pioneers is always present helping to make progress rather than being lost in its advance.

## ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN



*Photo Courtesy of Royal Oak Public Library—Historical Collection*

This historic home was built in 1858, the second brick house in the township. Members of the Parker family lived here continuously until 1953. Miss Grace E. Parker, D.A.R. Chaplain-for-Life, is the great, great granddaughter of Ezra Parker, Revolutionary War hero for whom the local chapter is named.

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Regent of Isabella Chapter, 1943-1946

State D.A.R. Chairman, American Indians, 1945—

State Chairman, Indian Committee of Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, 1955—

Member, Michigan Indian Commission, 1955—

In recognition of her services, the local Chippewa tribe named Mrs. Beck *Sas-wa-waj-we-no-qua* at a ceremony initiating her into membership. The picture above shows her in ceremonial dress with her Chippewa attendants.

Mount Pleasant is proud, too, of its friendly Central Michigan College, outstanding in all departments of service, including its football team, *The Chippewas*.

Located at the junction of U.S. 27 and M 20, Mount Pleasant welcomes you to its wonderland of opportunity in education, industry, recreation and wholesome community life.

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## Editor's Corner

(Continued from page 657)

gesting that the National dues embrace the cost of a subscription to the magazine as membership in so many organizations do. This is something for members to think about and to consider for themselves.

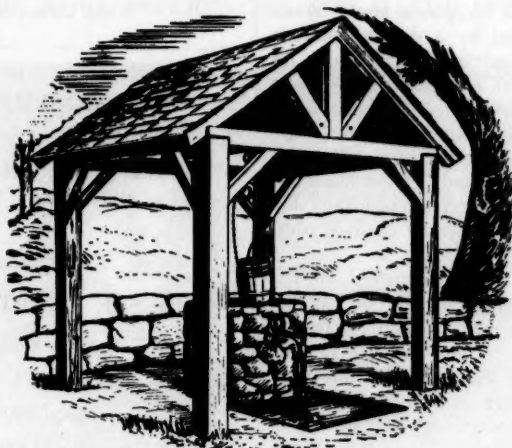
Some suggestions received: *Texas*—advise the state chairman of the number of subscribers each month and get the magazine home quicker. *Vermont*—give magazine subscriptions to shut-ins instead of flowers. Place the magazine in doctors and dentists offices. *Connecticut*—one story like "Johnny Appleseed" every month. (Don't we wish we could! Help find them.) *Utah*—More National Defense is needed. Also everything with a human touch. *Kentucky*—more historical articles.

*South Dakota*—have the magazine take the place of the volume of mimeographed material sent out by National; *Alabama*—have the articles indexed in Reader's Guide (a library help); *Montana*—continue the excellent articles on National Defense; more articles on D.A.R. work in various fields of activity. *Mississippi*—why doesn't National office furnish each chapter chairman as of January 1 each year the actual subscribers in that chapter. (This has been asked many times; it comes down to lack of help and there are just no records kept in the Magazine office by chapters. It would be a considerable project to do but your editor is convinced that if we are to build a large circulation, it must come from a chapter level and so chapter records would be necessary.) *Massachusetts*—put a slip in the last magazine when the subscriptions run out. (The printer mails for us but possibly something could be worked out with the company) *Minnesota*—make each National chairman give an article once a year about her committee.

Looking back over the year, it is an overall gratifying record for the Magazine, worth probably all the worry and frustration it has cost. Subscription wise we have regained all losses sustained this summer and end the year with an all time high—something which your editor never expected. On March 1, 1956 we had 32,753 subscriptions; on March 1, 1957 we have 35,205 a gain of 2,452. Financially we

(Continued on page 703)

# OLD NORTHVILLE SPRING



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## The Flag of the United States

(Continued from page 625)

election days. *Flag Code* Sec. 2(f). The Pledge of Allegiance was written and designed originally to be spoken aloud, given orally, accompanied by a definite pattern of behavior, the salute to the Flag. As Daughters, it is our responsibility to have the *Pledge of Allegiance* spoken, NOT Sung at all D.A.R. chapter meetings.

What is the correct decorum when the national anthem is played? When the Flag is displayed, all present should face the Flag and salute, retaining the position until the last note. *Flag Code* Sec. 6.

Should the Flag be displayed in the polling places? The Flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days. *Flag Code* Sec. 2(f). The press has reported that the Flag has been incorrectly displayed in a most disrespectful manner on hedges, fences, in wastebaskets, etc., at the polls. Daughters should check the Flag in their polling places and correct any improper display at once.

Flag Day, June 14, marks the 180th Anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the National standard by the Constitutional Congress. Philadelphia, 1777.

How can a chapter promote the observance of Flag Day in the chapter's community? Good public relations are a most vital facet of all D.A.R. activities. Flag Day is an opportune time for a chapter to present the patriotic projects, materials, and work of the D.A.R. Society. Promote a Flag Flying Campaign with merchants and residents of your community.

*The Code Leaflet* should be distributed to civic and service clubs, churches, youth organizations, local government officers, libraries and schools; request them to place the *Flag Code* on their bulletin boards and distribute to their membership. Request newspapers to publish Days to Display the Flag, *Flag Code* Sec. 2(d). Ask ministers to mention Flag Day and remind their congregations to fly their flags. Prepare a Flag Day Exhibit for a library, school or store window. Obtain Price List of Patriotic Materials from N.S.D.A.R. National Defense Committee. Use these posters, pamphlets, pictures to publicize Flag Day. Make Flag Day 1957 a truly colorful American day and let your

Greetings from

### ABIEL FELLOWS CHAPTER

Three Rivers, Michigan

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In loving memory of

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Mount Clemens, Michigan

community know that the Daughters of the American Revolution are alerted to keep America, American and the Flag of the United States Flying. Let our theme and efforts for Flag Day be as sincerely patriotic as the following pledge.

A small Japanese girl won a silver trophy in the state of California for her composition on the Flag of the United States of America.

"I pledge allegiance to You, Flag of my United States in word and deed:

"I know that You will help me to be an honest and loyal citizen in peace and war.

"I believe that You will lead the world not only in strength, but in righteousness.

"I believe that Your stars are the shining symbols of true, real and lasting freedom. 'Old Glory,' I glory in your glory. I salute with devotion, honor and respect your Heroic Colors, Red, White and Blue."

## FORT PONTCHARTRAIN CHAPTER

Highland Park, Michigan

**MAKES LIFE MORE INTERESTING FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN**



As many as one hundred orthopedic and handicapped children of Highland Park, Michigan, are finding their young lives brightened with activities arranged by Daughters of the American Revolution, Fort Pontchartrain Chapter.

Continuing a plan of service to handicapped youth which began with a trip to the Shrine Circus in January, 1956, the Chapter delighted orthopedic youngsters with Cinerama's "Seven Wonders of the World." Detroit Cinerama's Frank Upton was a generous host. Pictured with the children at the recent attraction, from left to right: Mrs. Carl D. Macpherson, first Vice Regent; Mrs. Inez Winslow, teacher; Mrs. William M. Perrett, Regent; Mrs. Rudolph E. Hofelich; Mrs. Kephart N. Walker; Mrs. Colin T. Bain.

Lifting the spirits of handicapped children is a Chapter project which originated with Regent Mrs. William M. Perrett. Experiences shared between the children and the Chapter ladies have been so successful that future activities will include a January circus party, a March viewing of Walt Disney's film feature—"So Close to My Heart," and a train ride to Ann Arbor, Michigan in April. Most of the children have never ridden on a train.

Besides helping handicapped youth, Fort Pontchartrain Chapter has just instituted two scholarships for students of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indian tribes at the Holy Childhood of Jesus School, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

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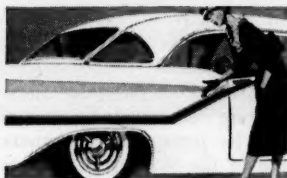
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**Historic Fort Snelling**

*(Continued from page 605)*

purchasers. The two remaining payments failed to materialize, perhaps because of the Panic of 1857. Yet the few remaining troops marched out in the summer of 1858, and Steele laid out a townsite which he called Fort Snelling City.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 again brought historic Fort Snelling into life, and until 1866 it was in active use as a mustering and training center of Minnesota volunteer troops. At the end of the period Steele presented a bill for \$162,000 for the rent of the fort for eighty-one months, against which the \$60,000 still due from him on the purchase price could be credited. The claim was bruited back and forth for several years. Finally, however, after a still further reduction of the reservation, a settlement was reached in 1871, by which Steele received a deed for some 6,400 acres covering much of the present south Minneapolis, while the government retained about 1,600 acres for a permanent army post.

With a couple of brief interludes, Fort Snelling remained as regular garrison station with a normal complement of about a regiment until 1947. It served as a training ground during the Spanish-American War, as an officers training camp in World War I, and as a great induction center in World War II. In 1947, the army withdrew from old Fort Snelling and transferred the reservation, minus a large section for the Air Force, to the Veterans Administration for hospital and administration purposes.

Century-old Fort Snelling has served its country long and faithfully, and richly deserves to be preserved permanently as a memento of the making of Minnesota and the Northwest.

**Major Gustavus S. Dana**

*(Continued from page 616)*

ance of, and to each other, to keep the knowledge of what we were doing to ourselves, until there would be no danger from a revelation of them. The importance of being prepared to do our work thoroughly, impressed itself on the minds of the six men who had, in a special sense,

*(Continued on page 688)*

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## ANN GRIDLEY CHAPTER

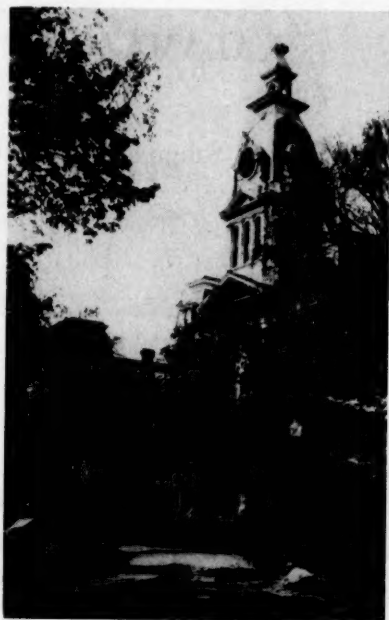
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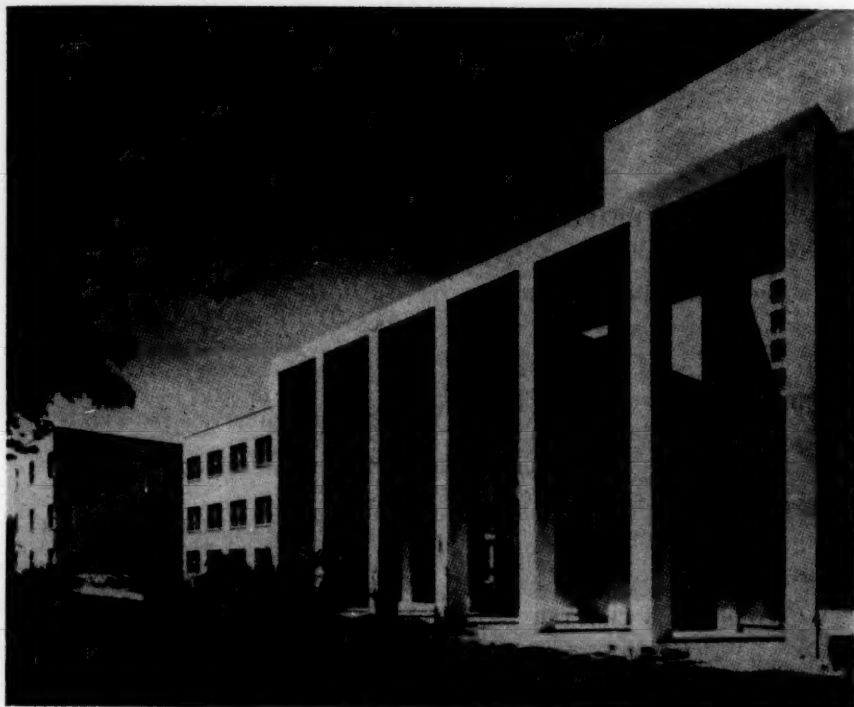
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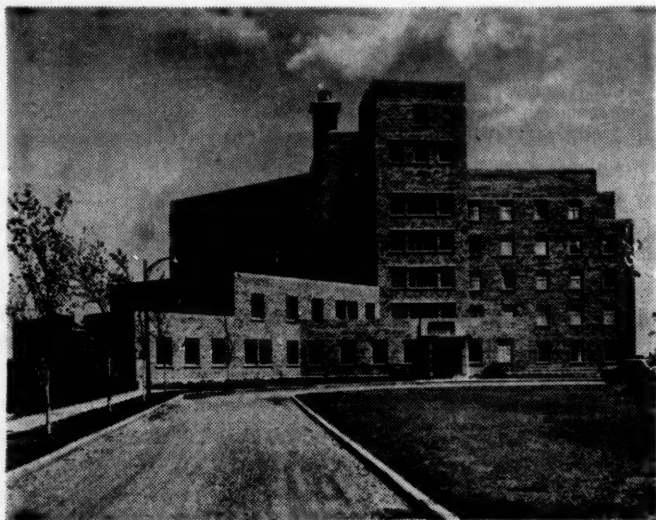
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The Board of Trustees, the Women's Association, and the hospital personnel constantly strive to provide individualized service to the increasing number of patients served.

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## STURGIS, MICHIGAN

Industrial community, shopping center for a two-state area and mecca for summer tourists—that is Sturgis, Michigan, home of Amos Sturgis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Located at the half-way mark between Chicago and Detroit at the junction of the Great Sauk and Nattawaseepe Indian Trails, Sturgis has had a phenomenal growth since its establishment more than a hundred years ago.

Fifty-three manufacturing plants provide livelihood for residents of a fifty-mile area. One hundred and forty retail establishments combine big city style selection with small town friendly service. A total of twenty-two natural lakes in the immediate vicinity offer all forms of outdoor recreation.

The school system, with modern physical plant, is one of the most outstanding in the state, offering a wide curriculum. Sturgis was one of the pioneers in city management government, adopting that plan in 1922.

The Sturges-Young Civic Auditorium, dedicated in May, 1955, was built at a cost of three-fourths of one million dollars bequeathed to the City by two residents. It is the showplace of the community and the site of many concerts, lectures and meetings of cultural and social groups of the nearby area.

**Jackman's Drug Store**

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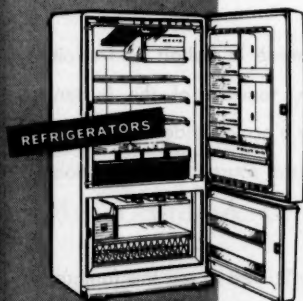


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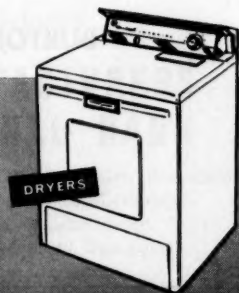
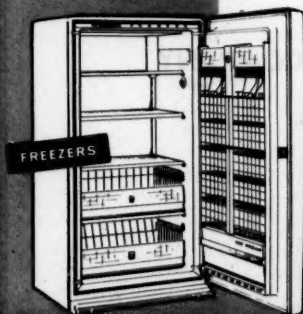


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**Major Gustavus S. Dana**

*(Continued from page 678)*

become the guardians of Lincoln's remains."

Nine years later, arrangements for the final resting place of Lincoln's body were completed. And on April 14th, 1887, twenty-two years after the President's death, the Lincoln Guard of Honor appeared in full uniform and, unearthing the casket, with that of Mary Todd Lincoln's, returned them amid pomp and ceremony

to the catacomb. As a final measure, to make certain for all time that the casket actually contained the remains of Lincoln, the Honor Guard lifted the lid of the casket and several persons who had known the great man personally, viewed the body. Not one expressed doubt.

Major Gustavus Dana, as President of the Guard of Honor, ordered the casket resealed and it was slowly lowered into the new vault, assuring future generations of the permanent safety of the precious remains of Abraham Lincoln.

## Old Fort Churchill

(Continued from page 619)

brush barrens to wrestle a frontier civilization out of the far flung desert wastes.

In addition to their duties to put fear into the savage hearts and suppress all Indian uprisings, the troops at Fort Churchill safeguarded the Pony Express riders, protected the overland mails and emigrant trains, and played a conspicuous part in saving Nevada for the Union. During the Civil War Fort Churchill was an important recruiting station.

As one traverses the quarter-mile distances which measure each side of the parade grounds along which the barracks were built, the crumbling adobe walls gleaming white in the brilliant desert sunshine lend a ghostly appearance to the site of the ruined and decaying fort. One almost listens for phantom bugle notes to shatter the silence and, in imagination, sees gay, colorful soldiers parading within the quadrangle.

The biting sandy winds almost sweep one off his feet as he pokes among the ruins and noses about the nooks and corners in the hope of finding some hitherto overlooked historic relic of the fort.

Believing that the restoration of a part of the crumbling fort would have educational and historic value, Nevada Sagebrush Chapter of Reno became interested in the ruins. The Chapter obtained a "Deed of Transfer in Trust" of the two hundred acre site of the fort from the State of Nevada, the State having previously acquired title from the Federal Government. With the approval of the National Park Service and with funds provided by the PWA, the work of restoration was done by the CCC during the middle thirties.

During the intervening years the site has been damaged by vandals. The fort has become almost obliterated and forgotten as the desert sands and sagebrush claim their own.

At a recent meeting of the Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, D.A.R., a special "Use Permit" was granted to the Nevada State Park Commission to make it legally possible for this Commission to administer the area in order to protect and improve the site of this vanishing historic landmark.

## Among Our Contributors

The poem "Dedication" was written by Alma L. Gray, a member of Akron Chapter, Ohio. It was used at the dedication marker over a Revolutionary soldier's grave.

Mrs. Basil Lamb who wrote "Privateering" is the State Vice Regent of Maine and has done considerable research on this subject.

"The Great Serpent Mound" was written by Mrs. Frank F. Phillips of Ironton, Ohio.

Ellen Goodrich Priest (Mrs. Charles) lives in Reno, Nevada, and is an Honorary State Regent of Nevada. She has contributed articles to the D.A.R. Magazine previously, the last being "Abraham Lincoln and Nevada" in February 1955.

Julia T. Dawson is the Editor of the wonderful Ohio D.A.R. News.

Mrs. Joan D. Vincent is Press Chairman of Ezra Parker Chapter, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Irene Yoemans Rudisill is the wife of Rev. T. F. Rudesill of the Methodist Church in Blue Rapids, Kansas. She was State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag Committee when Mrs. W. L. Ainsworth was State Regent of Kansas.

Hugh Buckner Johnston lives at Thomas Farms, Wilson, North Carolina, and did the research on this article himself. He has appeared in our pages recently.

Willa B. Low (Mrs. George) who writes about the Isaac Royall House lives in Wellesley Hills, Mass., and is a member of Amos Mills Chapter.

Willoughby M. Babcock is Curator of Newspapers for the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul.

In the February issue we published a radio script given by Michigan people and two statements were incorrect. We stated that the script was written by Mrs. Adams but actually it was written by Mrs. Ruth Abrams and Miss Muriel Link is not a member of the library as stated. We regret any confusion these errors may have caused.

## Here and There

St. Mary's School at Springfield, South Dakota has issued a quarterly bulletin, Volume 1, No. 1 appearing in February. St. Mary needs equipment for the biology laboratory; waste paper baskets for dormitory rooms; phonograph records—all types, classical, light or popular; comfortable chairs for the two recreation rooms in Roberts Hall.

Mrs. Roxana Stevens Archer, former member of Little Rock, Arkansas Chapter died at San Diego, California February 5 aged 101 years and seven months.

On February 11, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Historian General presented to the State of Ohio a framed copy of the Constitution of the United States of America which was accepted by Governor C. William O'Neil. Members of the Ohio State Society were present, including the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur T. Davis who extended the welcome.

Gertrude Glenn, 226 East Lincoln Way, Lisbon, Ohio has some copies of our Magazine to dispose of—complete years, 1949, 1950, 1951, eight copies of 1952 and eight copies of 1955.

DeWalt Mechlin Chapter of Chicago, Ill., is proud of its "Wheel & Distaff" project for which 400 tickets were sold and \$1100 realized on a tour of homes. One was an authentic Williamsburg house at which, through courtesy of Quaker Oats, pancakes and coffee were served to visitors in the old fashioned kitchen; another was a colonial, one was a 20th century Tudor and another was famous for the original friezes by Daniel Chester French, former director of the Chicago Art Institute and finally a very modern house.

Ann Hayes Chapter, Kirksville, Missouri, celebrated its 50th anniversary in February. One of its speakers was Mrs. Arthur Burke who has been chapter delegate to Congress for 16 years as she lives in Washington. Mrs. A. A. Locke is chapter regent. Eight charter members are still living.

Dr. Frank Cunningham who wrote "Stars of Glory" in a recent issue has received an award for this article given by the Pan American Press Syndicate of Los Angeles.

Mrs. James L. McVoy who wrote "The Flags of Alabama" in our January issue is worried about a typographical error which states "The American Revolution was at its height in 1790" when of course 1780 was meant.

The Johnstown Chapter of New York State sent us a clipping of its oldest member, Mrs. Bethune M. Grant who was 90 on February 19. Mrs. Grant has been an active member since 1912 and is now chapter chaplain. She has published two pamphlets called "Philadelphia Bush to Albany" and "Some Pioneer Women of Johnstown."

Mrs. George C. Riley of Dorothy Walton Chapter, Dawson, Georgia tells us of plans for a dinner honoring Congressman Forrester during Easter recess. She also sent an article from a local paper on some homes in Washington, Georgia, with pictures in color. Georgia members will be interested to know that a forthcoming issue will have an article on the White House in Augusta which was secured at the Editor's request through Mrs. Thigpen, State Regent of Georgia. So many of you have so much material that should be shared with Daughters everywhere!

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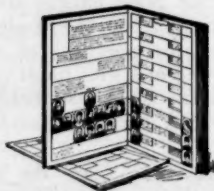
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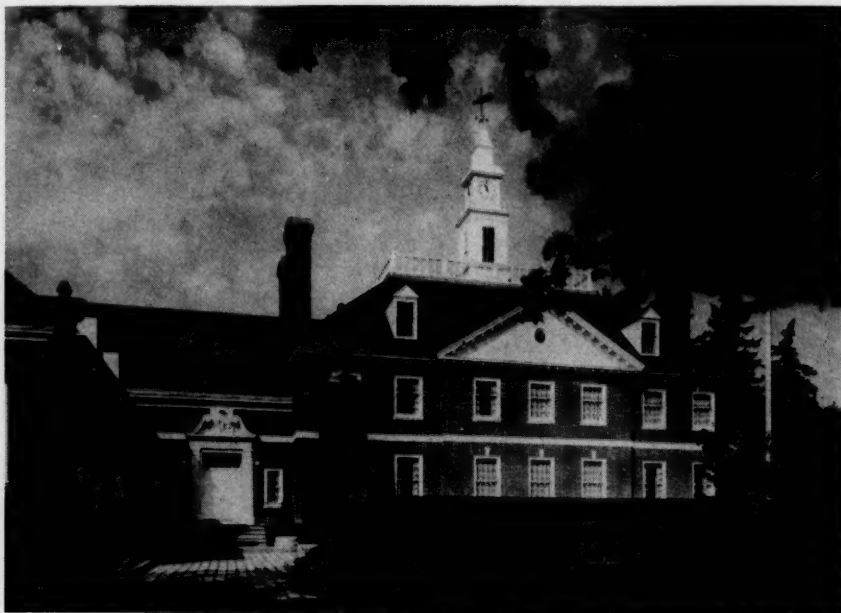
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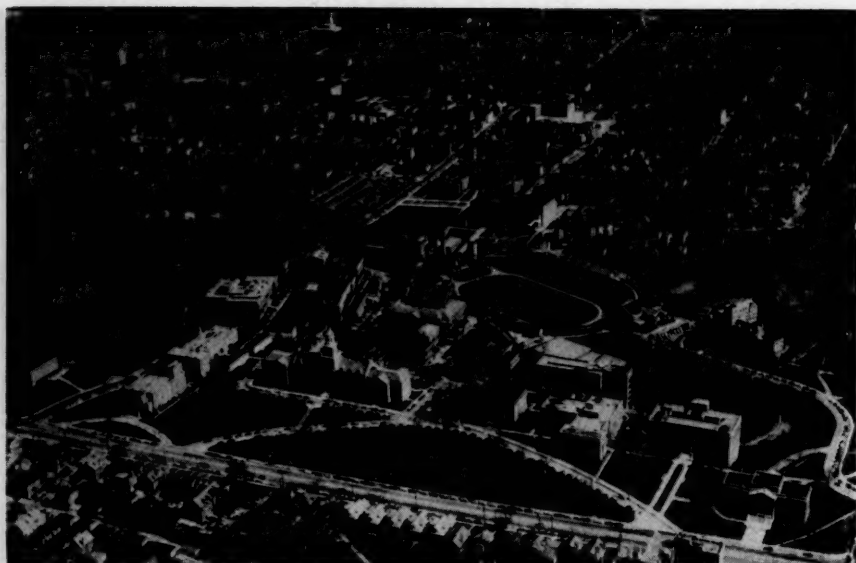
This building, dedicated in September 1955, is the new Home Office of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Company. It is situated in the center of Westfield Township in the Village of LeRoy, the location specified in the Charter granted to the Company by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on February 8, 1848.

Erected on land which was part of a Revolutionary War Grant, it overlooks the four acre park in the center of the village. This park was the gift of James Fowler to the township, which he named Westfield in memory of his Massachusetts home. It forms the nucleus of the little Village of LeRoy, which has many New England characteristics, both in its physical aspect and in the traditions inherited from its early settlers.

The Ohio Farmers Insurance Company shares these traditions. Organized by a group of New England pioneers, who had come to Ohio in the early eighteen hundreds, it has provided security for more than a century and has had a phenomenal growth. With its subsidiary, The Ohio Farmers Indemnity Company it operates in thirty-nine states, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.



*Submitted by  
James Fowler Chapter of the  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Pioneer Chapter in Medina County  
LeRoy, Ohio*



## UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

The University of Cincinnati, termed "America's best-known Municipal University," was founded in 1870. However, four of its units antedate it by many years: College of Medicine founded in 1819; College of Law in 1833; College of Pharmacy in 1850 (these three are the oldest of their types west of the Alleghenies); and Cincinnati Observatory in 1843.

Because of its municipal nature, the University is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors appointed by the Mayor of Cincinnati with the approval of the City Council. Approximately 25% of its income is derived from municipal taxation.

Dr. Walter C. Langsam, noted historian, author, scholar and authority on college administration, became the University's seventeenth President, succeeding Dr. Raymond Walters who retired August 31, 1955, after twenty-three years as President.

All of the University's colleges and schools are on the main 110-acre campus adjoining Burnet Woods, one of the city's attractive suburban parks. The College of Medicine and the College of Nursing and Health, nucleus of the city's great medical center, are about two miles to the east. The Observatory is on Mount Lookout—still further to the east.

In addition to the units previously mentioned, there are the College of Engineering, College of Applied Arts and College of Business Administration—these three using the cooperative plan; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, McMicken College of Arts and Sciences, Teachers College, College of Nursing and Health, College of Home Economics and Summer School.

Among affiliated institutions are the Art Academy of Cincinnati, Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music and Hebrew Union College. Although the City of Cincinnati ranks eighteenth in population in the United States, the University's Evening College is among the half-dozen largest in the nation.

The University is noted for outstanding research in a variety of fields: its Tanners' Council of America Laboratory is the national research center for the tanning and leather industries and also serves as an international training center for research scientists in this field. Its Kettering Laboratory of the College of Medicine investigates health hazards in industry. Its Observatory is the world clearinghouse for information concerning the minor planets by commission of the International Astronomical Union. Its Department of Pediatrics in the College of Medicine, in cooperation with the Cincinnati Children's Hospital Research Foundation, is conducting notable polio studies. Its Department of Classics in the Graduate School, after seven successive annual expeditions to the Asia Minor site of fabled Troy, is now investigating the remains of King Nestor's palace in Greece.

Founded in 1919, the University's Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit is one of the country's oldest. An Air Force ROTC wing was added after World War II.

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Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is proud to dedicate this page and thus pay tribute to Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Sr., who is not only a beloved member and distinguished Daughter, but also a distinguished American whose long record of patriotic devotion to her country serves as a never-ending inspiration to all those who join with her in faithful service to our great Republic.

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When the erection of a new supermarket on W. Main Street in downtown Norwalk, Ohio, threatened to destroy one of this lovely New England type town's historic homes, the local Firelands Historical Society, second oldest in Ohio, purchased, moved and restored the house as a new home for the Society's Museum.

The Firelands area of the Connecticut Western Reserve, now Huron and Erie Counties, Ohio, was settled by New Englanders who received the lands as recompense for property loss at the hands of the British during the Revolution.

Built in 1834 by Samuel Preston from New England, the Museum building housed on the second floor, Preston's Norwalk Reflector Newspaper through Civil War days.

Volunteer workers have catalogued, cleaned and moved 10,000 items from the basement of the Norwalk Public Library in preparation for the Museum anniversary reopening in May, 1957, the Society's 100th Birthday.

Prominent among collections are an interesting early lighting exhibit, an extensive firearms collection, paintings, textiles and many other items of pioneer life. A 2,000-volume library provides reference on Ohio history and genealogy.

The Museum, at the rear of the Norwalk Public Library, will be open each afternoon of the week at a 25¢ admission charge with free admission to Society members and chaperoned school groups.

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Platt Benedict, who with Elisha Whittlesey laid out and established the town of Norwalk, Ohio, in 1817, sold part of this land to Moses Yale in 1833.

Moses Yale became acquainted with Anna Rowland who lived in the same village of Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y. When Anna went with her family to Huron County, Ohio, Moses followed her, walking every step of the way. They were married in 1832. About the year 1847 they built the house at 63 West Main St., in Norwalk, Ohio.

Finally this property was sold in 1936 to Wm. A. and Lura M. Fisher, who purchased the house in fulfillment of Mr. Fisher's promise to provide a Chapter House in memory of Mrs. Fisher's father, George F. Titus. On Dec. 28, 1936, the title to the property was transferred to Sally DeForest Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

This Chapter of the N. S. D. A. R. was organized in Norwalk July 17, 1915, and chose to honor the wife of Platt Benedict, Sally DeForest, in selecting its name. Six of the Charter members of the Chapter are descendants of Platt and Sally Benedict.

The maintenance of this Chapter House has come about in the process of making it a Club center for the people of Norwalk and vicinity. From the first it has served the Community through the use of its very fine genealogical library, the enjoyment of rare antiques that have been given or loaned to the Chapter, and the hospitality of its home.

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--

**Colonel Jonas Johnston**  
(Continued from page 610)

ground plow, 2 cutters, 3 weeding cutters, 5 empty tar barrels, 2 hogsheads, 9 old barrels, and 17 good barrels.

The cloth-making equipment in the weaving shed included 2 pairs of cotton cards, pair of wool cards, 2 woolen wheels, 2 linen wheels, 3 flax breaks, 3 hackles, roller, catch, and harness for a loom, and a pattern for making breeches.

The children of Jonas Johnston and wife Esther Maund:

1. Celia Johnston, born on May 25, 1770, married 1st Jesse Hines, and 2nd Elias Carr who was born on November 1, 1775.
2. Elizabeth Maund Johnston, born on February 9, 1772, married 1st John Bell, and 2nd John Andrews of Bertie County.
3. Prudence Johnston, March 15, 1775-March 12, 1855, married Peter Hines.
4. Mary Johnston, born on December 30, 1776, married Samuel Ruffin.
5. William Johnston, February 14, 1779-November 7, 1793.

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## **Early Days in Kansas**

*(Continued from page 618)*

The little town of Halstead on the bank of the little Arkansas developed into a thriving town and there was talk of making it the county seat. Sedgwick was an older town than Newton or Halstead but the contest arose between the two latter towns. When it came time to vote for the county seat, vote getting was vigorously carried on. Mr. John Dicky, a jeweler, of Newton told in a written statement to the

effect that he and other Newton men gave a forty dollar suit of clothes to a man carrying the Halstead ballot box to Newton, to lose the box in the river, which he did. Newton received the most votes for the county courthouse.

The location of Halstead and the 99-1/10 per cent pure water would have made Halstead an ideal county seat. However, Newton came to the eastern edge of Halstead with their city pumps and boasts of pure water now. Today Newton is one of the fine cities of Kansas.

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## Queries

(Continued from page 656)

Cemetery, Warren Center. When and where was she b., mar., and d.? They had 9 sons, 2 daus.

Abraham Whitaker, Rev. sol., mar. Hugenot girl of Ulster or Dutchess Co., N. Y. Last name said to have been Dubois. Was 1st name Delphine, Josephine, or Cecile? Census 1790 Rhinebeck. Abigail and Hugh b. there. Abraham, Jr. b. Vershire, Orange Co., Vt. Nov. 1790. Cecile, mar. Joel Robinson; Henry mar. Lucinda Graves; Clark mar. Katherine McN—; all b. in Vt. but mar. Susquehanna Co., Pa. Whole fam. came there from Vt. 1811. Prob. Hugh mar. Rhoda Gould and Abigail William Beardslee in Sus. Co.

Need all this inf. so ten aspirants can join D.A.R.—Elizabeth J. Harness, 450 N. Madison Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.

**Bluett**—Wd. like to prove Eli Harris Bluett is son Thomas Hill Bluett and Susanah Wesley Harris. Also want b., d. and mar. dates. And correct date of death Thomas Hill Bluett—Mrs. Albert E. Crawford, 685 Lowell, Palo Alto, Calif.

**Dakin - Gifford - Bailey - Fish - Coggeshall**—Paul Dakin b. Jan. 11, 1761, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., d. March 25, 1829, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y. mar. Nov. 23, 1786 Lucy Gifford b. about 1766, d. Aug. 17, 1821, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y. Chil. all b. Hudson, N. Y.: Lydia, Henry, Cynthia, Charles, Alexander and Robert.

Charles Dakin b. 1798 Hudson, N. Y., d. Aug. 28, 1845, mar. June 15, 1828, mar. Phoebe Ann Bailey b. 1803 Hudson, N. Y., d. Jan. 23, 1871, Hudson, N. Y. She was dau. Seth Bailey and Susan (Folger) Bailey.

The father of above named Paul Dakin (who should be Rev. Sol.), Timothy Dakin b. March 29, 1723, Concord, Mass., d.—?, Mar. 1st prior to March 10, 1774 (O.S.) Lydia Fish b. Oct. 11, 1725. She was dau. of Thomas Fish and Mercy (Coggeshall) Fish, and grda. of Preserved Fish and Ruth (Cook) Fish and of John Coggeshall and Mary (Stanton) Coggeshall. They had 12 chil. all b. in Oblong, N. Y. The first in 1745, last 1771.

They all seem to have been Quakers, members Oblong Monthly Meeting. Many Quakers have contributed to Rev. cause in a material way. Any inf. that might lead to Rev. ser. on any of these families will be greatly app. Corr. and ex-material desired. Have much Dakin data.—Mrs. W. Kyle Slover, Box 815, Ft. Stockton, Texas.

**Swan - Kirkpatrick**—Richard Swan arrived Boston, Jan. 6, 1639. Robert Swan, bro. Richard, came to America 1650. John Swan, son of Robert, b. 1665 Stonington, Conn. Joshua Swan, son of John born 1700 Loudon Co., Va. John Swan II, son of Joshua, born 1721 Loudon Co., Va. Charles Swan, son of John II b. 1749 Loudon Co., Va. Where, when and to whom were these men mar.? When did John, son of Robert, migrate to Loudon Co., Va.

Who were pars. of Martha Kirkpatrick, b. 1754, d. 1840; mar. James Chapman 1772, b. 1747 Buck Co., Pa.

Wd. be glad to get inf. on these anc.—Mrs. Annie Hail Boekje, 601 Mayflower Rd., Claremont, Calif.

**Foster**—Want maiden name of Rose Foster, b. Dec. 20, 1742 O.S., d. Aug. 5, 1816, mar. Anthony Foster, b. March 13, 1740 O.S. in Va., d. Logan, Ky., Nov. 3, 1816. He left Logan Co. 1790-91 settled near Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky. Ch.: Robert C. Anthony, Jr., John; Edmund; Thomas; Sarah; Martha; Rosa; Hannah and Elizabeth who mar. John Slaughter Long. Will app. any inf. on this fam.—Mrs. Kate B. Purvis, 108 West Second Street, Central City, Ky.

**Hogden - Vertrees**—Want inf. on Robert Hogden b. July 7, 1742 in Engl. emigrated America mar. 1775. 2nd w. Sarah LaRue b. Aug. 1759 d. June 27, 1825 in LaRue Co., Ky. Their dau. Margaret b. 1776 at Long Marsh, Frederick Co., Va. mar. June 8, 1793 Nelson Co., Ky. (Mar. Abstracts) to Joseph Vertrees b. Jan. 4, 1770. Photostatic copies from the State Library of Va. show that Robert Hogden furn. supplies for the Patriot Army in 1780-81-82, d. Feb. 5, 1810 in LaRue Co., Ky.

Would like inf. on Margaret Hogden Vertrees (date of b.) and Joseph Vertrees (b. pl. also date and pl. of d.) They had son Josiah b. Nov. 11, 1813 in Ky. (Iowa Census 1860, Vol. 89, p. 417) d. at Morning Sun, Iowa, July 13, 1882; mar. Apr. 13, 1841 to Susan Jameson b. Aug. 30, 1819 in Ohio (Iowa census 1860, Vol. 89, p. 417) and d. at Morning Sun, Iowa, Dec. 3, 1890.

Want inf. on Josiah Vertrees and his wife Susan, had dau. Tirzah Ellen b. July 19, 1844 in Iowa (1860 census record) d. Mar. 19, 1888 mar. Dec. 20, 1864 at Wapello, Iowa to Wm. Francis Shaw b. June 6, 1822 at Morning Sun, Iowa and d. June 8, 1911.—Mrs. T. E. (Elizabeth H.) Luebben, 924 South Pacific St., Dillon, Mont.

**Buckner - Hawse - Washington - Walker - Catlett - Thompson - Stith - Bataille - Cooke**—Richard Henry Buckner of Va. mar. Sept. 26, 1782 to Charlotte Hawse, b. King William Co., Va. Who were his fa. and paternal grd. pars.? His mother was Elizabeth Washington, dau. of John Washington b. 1663 Stafford Co., Va. d. 1752. Who were pars. and ancs. of this John Washington? Wd. like the pars. and ancs. of both Samuel Hawse b. Feb. 1, 1727 of King William Co., Va. and his wife Ann Walker, b. Aug. 23, 1731. They were mar. June 2, 1751 and the pars. of the above Charlotte Hawse.

Want data on pars. and ancs. of Rebecca Catlett who mar. 1718 Francis Conway, b. 1697 Richmond Co., Va. d. 1760. Was she the dau. of Col. John Catlett b. 1658, d. 1724, mar. Elizabeth Gaines, dau. of Daniel Gaines? If so who were pars. of John Catlett?

Also pars. and ancs. of Elizabeth Stith b. June 3, 1754, d. May 23, 1786, mar. Oct. 20, 1770, Henry Fitz-Hugh b. Aug. 2, 1750 King George Co., Va. d. Oct. 12, 1770.

Wd. like pars. and ancs. of Sarah Bataille, b. 1731 Caroline Co., Va. d. 1783, mar. Oct. 23, 1749. Col. Henry Fitz-Hugh, b. Sept. 10, 1723 d. Feb. 1783 and was Co. of Stafford Militia.

Who were pars. and ancs. of Susannah Cooke mar. Feb. 24, 1718 Henry Fitz-Hugh b. Stafford Co., Va. Jan. 15, 1686 and d. Dec. 12, 1758?

Want pars. and ancs. of Elizabeth Thompson of Lancaster, Va., who mar. Edwin Conway II b. about 1640-44 in Eng., d. Aug. 1698 in Lancaster Co., Va. Grateful for any inf. and will exchange data.—Mrs. Dan C. Doering, 1585 Bellford Ave., Pasadena 7, Calif.

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## Editor's Corner

*(Continued on page 672)*

are in wonderful shape with \$30,000 in invested funds—just as Miss Carraway left it—and a cash balance on February 28 with all obligations paid of \$35,748 or a total of \$65,748.

What can we do—together—to make new records this year?

Have you sent in your renewal for D.A.R. Magazine?

## Adena

(Continued from page 611)

ture. Its principal unit is two stories, incorporating seven bedrooms and six other rooms. The kitchen and the governor's study were attached to the house in two wings from the north corners, forming a courtyard across the front.

Today's visitors admire the freestone construction and the inside decorative features which include marble fireplace facings and woodwork of native walnut.

In making the restoration authentic, the Ohio Historical Society discovered source material as far away as New Jersey and Oregon. Original woodwork colors were uncovered and matched. Wallpaper is a careful reproduction of pattern popular in the early 1800's; drapery fabric is 150 years old.

Furnishings which supplement family heirlooms are also in the Hepplewaite and Sheraton styles so popular then and include many objects which help make early Americana a living reality.

Youngsters are intrigued with the tomahawk presented to the governor by the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, one of the famous guests at Adena. Others who visited include James Monroe, DeWitt Clinton, Lewis Cass, and the Henry Clays who visited annually.

Flower lovers exult in the semi-formal gardens which surround Adena. These, too, have been restored and include a large collection of varieties known to have grown there during the early days.

The beauty of the flowers and surrounding grounds, originally three hundred acres, the prospect of Mount Logan (to be found on the Great Seal of Ohio), the graciousness of the house itself, all impress today's visitors in the same way which prompted Worthington to call his estate Adena. As Worthington noted in his diary, it is a Hebrew name "given to places remarkable for the delightfulness of their situations."

April 1 through October, sightseers will find a welcome at Adena daily except Monday from 9 a.m. till 4:30 p.m. Most important, they will find impressive evidence of how men like Worthington transplanted their culture to wilderness country—how they turned Indian hunting grounds

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## Privateering

(Continued from page 623)

ship RANDOLPH and Capt. J. Robinson took command of the ANDREA DORIA, sailing south. In December 1776 he captured the British ship RACEHORSE off Porto Rico. The encounter lasted two hours. Lieut. Jones of the Royal navy was killed as were many of his crew. The ANDREA DORIA lost four men killed and eight wounded. She took her prize to Philadelphia.

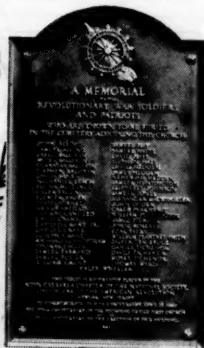
This was her last cruise. In January 1777 she was "burnt in Delaware Bay to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy."

The navy also records that the ANDREA DORIA is supposed to have been the first United States vessel to receive a foreign salute, the governor of St. Eustatia having been subsequently removed for this indiscretion.

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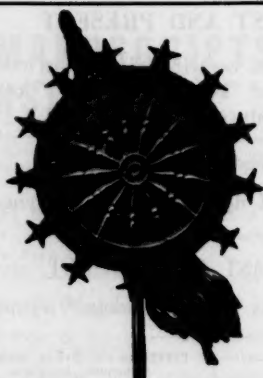
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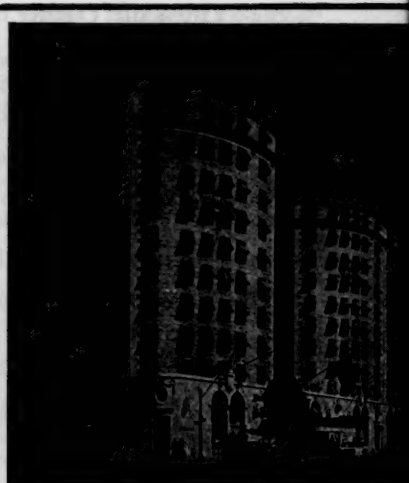
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